THE NEW ERA OF INDUSTRY.

DEVOTED TO THE ORGANIZATION OF LABOR, LAND REFORM, WORKING MEN'S PROTECTIVE UNIONS, UNIVERSAL FREEDOM, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIBERTY, ORDER AND JUSTICE IN INDUSTRY, WILL INSURE UNIVERSAL WEALTH, KNOWLEDGE AND SOCIAL HARMONY.

VOLUME I.---NEW SERIES. BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1848. NUMBER 5.

THE NEW ERA OF INDUSTRY.
PUBLISHED BY JOHN ORVIS.
OFFICE, NO. 3 WATER STREET.

TERMS.—Single copy, $1.50 per annum—Six copies to one address, $7—strictly in ADVANCE.

Communications and Remittances should be addressed, POST PAID, to THE NEW ERA OF INDUSTRY, Boston, Mass.

MISCELLANY.

For the New Era of Industry.

A CALL.

BY S. H. LLOYD.

Up, brother, for the strife
That calls us to the field,
For chors here are rife,
With ages for their shield.

The citadel of Right
Is taken by the foe,
And bloody-handed Might
His lain her altars low.

The coward priests are there
With rites and formal creeds,
As though the lips of prayer
Could sanctify their deeds.

With solemn pomp and look
They join the world's throng,
And with the Holy Book
They teach the nations Wrong.

The cross that gems their spires
No longer speaks of Him,
Who came to extend the fires
That kept his image dim.

The weary toiling slave,
The prey of every lust,
They have no hand to save,
But trample in the dust.

Their robes will blush are red,
Their hands are stained with guilt,
By tears the nations shed,
Their temple walls are built.

Up, brother, for the strife
That calls us to the field,
For errors here are rife,
With ages for their shield.

The politics I hate,
That rule as in the land,
For in the halls of state
Old heary vices stand.

Beneath their dismal shade
The weary slave is seen,—
His toil with stripes is paid,
His law—his master's spleen.

Here Parties hold their sway,
And trample on the Weak,
Make Innocence their prey,
To reach the goal they seek.

Their banners drip with gore
Of Mexic's maidens shed,
By those who prest their shore,
By Slavery's minions led.

The tented field they sought,
To raise the fallen up,
And from the fountain brought
The dewy laden cup;

And bathed the burning brows
Of brother and of foe,
But now on gory fields
Their drooping breasts lie low.

O, land of whips and chains,
Oppressor of the Weak,
From all thy hills and plains,
O hear the Voices speak

Up, brother, for the strife
That calls us to the field,
For errors here are rife,
With ages for their shield.

A voice for Justice calls,
The Rich oppress the Poor,
And in their princely walls
They turn them from their door.

The feeble mothers toil
With children on their knee,
The Rich their rights despoil
Of e'en their scanty fee.

Here Custom holds her rod,
And scoks rule the world,
By e'en a frown or nod
Her enemies are hurled.

Our Commerce is corrupt,
Our Trade exists on lies,
They build their palaces
Amid the people's sighs.

O let the man that toils,
His earnest harvests keep,
And not by fraud and spoils
Let others seek to reap.

Up, brother, for the strife
That calls us to the field,
For errors here are rife,
With ages for their shield.

Upheave the mighty mass
That press the nation's heart,
For soon the work is done,
If each will act his part.

Southey, in his Omniana, relates the following:—"When I was last at ———, a nun made her escape from the convent. The first thing for which she inquired, when she reached the house in which she was to be secreted, was a looking-glass. She had entered the convent when only five years old, and from that time had never seen her own face."

[From the Union Magazine for June.]

COCHECHO.

A TALE OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

BY EMMA WHARTON.

The inhabitants of the settlement at Cocheco lived for a few years all together, in large block houses, garrisons as they were termed, strongly built and well adapted to the purposes of protection and defence against their savage foes. But at the time our tale commences, a few of the more adventurous spirits, emboldened by the long cessation of Indian hostilities, had moved their families into log cabins of their own construction. The farthest of these huts from the garrison was built by a Mr. Bray, an Englishman, who resided in it, with his wife and only child Ruth, a little girl of about a dozen years. He and his wife were both absent at this time, leaving the little Ruth at home with Aunt Patty Green, the nearest neighbor, who had kindly left her own cottage to stay with the child.

Little Ruth Bray had been all day as busy as a bee, and as merry as a lark. She had washed all the dishes, and set up the pewter plates in their long, shining rows on the white dresser; she had put fresh sand on the floor, and drawn its even rows of alternate "herring bone" and "shells;" and now the labors of the day being ended, and Aunt Patty having put aside her wheel and taken her knitting, which was the good old lady's highest idea of rest, she became suddenly very serious, and, stepping on a chair, she took from the rude shelf over the capacious fire-place, an old-fashioned Bible, whose damaged covers showed the hard service it had seen.

What an eventful history had been that precious book's! It had first seen the light during the short reign of Edward IV., and since that time its mission had been one of consolation amid scenes of no ordinary character. It had passed through the fiery persecution of Mary Tudor, imparting strength and consolation to its possessor, under the loss of friends and fortune, and finally accompanied him to the stake, whose fagots it narrowly escaped sharing.

We next find it in the rude tent of the Covenanter, amid the noise and tumult of war, the first thing sought in the morning, the last thing consulted at night; and when in the long and rapid forced marches the wearied troops were allowed a few moments' halt, it would be eagerly taken from the knapsack, that the wearied spirit might be refreshed as well as the wearied body; and when at the termination of one of those battles which so often gave temporary success to the armies of Charles, the young officer was dragged faint and bleeding a prisoner to the royal camp, it supported him amid the jeers and taunts of the profligate soldiers; and when at length the cold sweat of death was settled on his brow, he gave it to a young cavalier, who had been won by the poor youth's patient suffering, and evidently superior birth and breeding, with a prayer that it might bless him even as it had done himself. The first impulse of the young man had been to burn it, to escape the ridicule of his comrades, but a word accidentally caught arrested his attention; the book was secreted in his tent, to be read in private, and ere long the gay, licentious courtier was transformed into the humble, zealous Christian, ready to do and suffer all things for the precious faith it taught him. And now, faithful to its trust, it had crossed the dark waters with the lonely exile, to cheer and sustain him amid the privations of his wilderness home.

An expression of deep reverence spread itself over the lively features of the beautiful child, as, spreading the Bible on her lap, Aunt Patty commenced reading the fifth chapter of Matthew. She had just read the words, "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy," when the sound of a hurried footstep caused her to pause; the next moment the door opened, and a young Indian burst into the room, and throwing himself panting at her feet, exclaimed in broken English, "For mercy's sake, hide me!"

"For what? from whom?" exclaimed both at once, starting to their feet.

"From the Great Father; his big thunder spoke, and brushed all but me away, and his warriors are on my path."

"Oh, where can we hide him?" exclaimed Ruth.

"Nowhere," answered Aunt Patty, who, having a hint of Waldron's intentions, at the garrison in the morning, guessed what had occurred; "we cannot hide him where he would not be found, and then a pretty pickle we should be in."

"He will be killed," pleaded Ruth.

"He would kill us all if he could—the plundering, burning, scalping varmint;" her looks expressing all the hatred with which the early settlers regarded their savage foes.

At this instant a loud shout was heard in the distance. The Indian sprang to his feet and glanced at the door, as if disposed to attempt escape by flight; but the utter hopelessness of the case struck him, and turning to Ruth, in whose countenance he read compassion, he exclaimed, "Mercy!"

"We must save him," persisted Ruth.

"I wish we could, the poor, miserable, hunted critter," said Aunt Patty, her naturally kind heart getting the better of her Indian antipathies, "but we should be found out, and then I guess it is but little mercy we should get."

"'Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy,'" exclaimed Ruth, glancing at the still open volume on the floor. Aunt Patty faltered, and the little girl continued, "I will hide him, and if he is found I will bear the blame; and taking the Indian by the hand, she led him up the ladder into the loft above. In a dark corner of the garret stood a large box containing four or five bushels of shelled corn. Scooping the corn in the box as much on the sides as possible, she made the Indian lie down and spread it over him; and over all, she threw some garments which hung near. She then descended the ladder, and placing the book again in Aunt Patty's lap, this fearless child resumed her reading, as though nothing had occurred. A moment passed, and the door was burst open, and a troop of pursuers entered, exclaiming, "Is the cursed red-skin here?"

"What red-skin, Morris?" said Ruth, addressing a lad of about her own age, a good deal of surprise painted on her bright face.

"The Indian who has escaped," answered the youth; we have lost his track; but Mr. Gove, who has just joined us, says he saw the top of his head through the wood, and he came here."

"I heard a noise of something running round the house, just now," said Ruth. This was strict truth—a fox had run across the path.

"But I believe he is here," muttered the obstinate Mr. Gove.

"Mother," said Morris Green, "has he been here? have you seen any thing of him?"

It was fortunate for the poor Indian that Aunt Patty's back was towards them, and that the sound of her drinking at the dresser was an excuse for her silence; she could not have spoken had worlds been at stake.

"Why, Morris," said Ruth, coming to the rescue, "what do you think we would hide an ugly, scalping Indian for?"

"I do not think you would," responded Morris; "but if you think so, Mr. Gove, you had better hunt; you may hunt up stairs, and the rest of us down."

"I will go with you," said Ruth; and together they ascended the ladder. Mr. Gove searched every nook and corner of the garret, and at last he came to the corn-crib. Ruth's heart fluttered a little, and the Indian, we may presume, thought of composing his death-song; but the rags lay on it so carelessly, and the corn looked so innocent, that the old man never thought of the crib's holding any thing but corn, and taking up a handful of it, he remarked that "neighbor Bray had the best corn in the settlement," and rejoining his companions, they left the house to seek their victim elsewhere. That night, when the stars were bright, Ruth brought the Indian from his hiding-place, and making him promise to spare the mothers and their pretty babes, she let him go, bearing in his heart two of the most inestimable things on earth, namely, an Indian's gratitude and an Indian's hate.

In order to explain the poor Indian's situation, we would say, that the government, jealous of the number of the Indians, and fearing an outbreak, had ordered Major Waldron, the head of the Cocheccho settlement, to put to death the strange Indians, who came there in large numbers, Waldron, aware of the impolicy and danger of this cruel mandate, remonstrated; but finding that he must choose between the favor of government and his conscience, Pilate-like, he chose the former; and having told the Indians, that if they would draw a cannon to a certain place, they should hear it speak, he fired it upon his unsuspecting victims, as they were hauling it by a rope, and all but one perished by the discharge. How this inhuman deed was revenged upon Waldron and the settlement, twelve years after, is well known to the reader of history.

CHAPTER II.

Time, who never loiters, has sped on in his career, and Ruth Bray, some ten years older than when we last saw her, has been transformed from the merry, thoughtless child, into the reflecting woman. She is still "as busy as a bee, and as merry as a lark," caroling all day long, as blithely as the birds that warbled on the branches of the trees around the log hut.

Her parents had been dead several years, leaving her to the guardianship of Major Waldron. She resided with Aunt Patty Green, to whose care her mother confided her with her dying breath; and although Major Waldron had made many efforts to convince them that the garrison was a much safer place, they still maintained their ground at the old house.

Another year, given her heart and hand to the younger son of a country squire; with no other possessions than a handsome person, a cultivated understanding, and as loving and noble a spirit as ever dwelt in a human breast. An alien from her father's house, and under the ban of his bitter curse, the gentle girl at last consented to remove to the new world. A few days before her death, she wrote a touching letter to her only brother, Lord Frederick Adair, imploring his protection for her child. This she entrusted to the care of Major Waldron, and then her suffering spirit took its flight, leaving her "wild rose," her darling Ruth, alone in the world.

But though this "rose" had "bloomed" thus far only in the wilderness, we are not to suppose that she had "blushed" although unseen or unappreciated; on the contrary, she had already made more than one conquest, which would have excited the envy of those moving in a much more extended circle, one of whom was the only son of Major Waldron.

George Waldron, like most young men of his class, had been educated in England, among whose polished nobles he had ranked high for intelligence and refinement. After leaving the university, he had spent three years in traveling, from whence he had just returned, bringing with him his own idea of what a refined woman should be, taken from the stately models he had seen in England, tempered with a little French vivacity.

A few days after his return, he had met Ruth Bray, as she was tripping, the little plaid kerchief on her head, and the snow-white pail in her hand, along the path to the spring for water. She was not in the least like the stately dames of England, neither did she bear the slightest resemblance to the pictures his fancy had painted; yet, strange to say, she put them all to flight in an instant. He had been Aunt Patty's favorite in childhood; he now renewed the acquaintance, and before many weeks had passed, he loved Ruth Bray with as wild a worship as ever one sinful, erring child of earth paid another. But the gentle girl could only give him a sister's love, for her heart was already in possession of another. Morris Green had been her playmate in childhood, and when the noisy pastime of childhood had given place to the more quiet occupations of youth, he had been her only confident and friend. No formal words of betrothment had passed between them, yet each felt the most perfect confidence in the other's affection and fidelity.

At a bear hunt, a few days after Waldron's arrival, he had incautiously approached so near to Bruin as to be favored with one of his hugs, which might have proved more pressing than safe, had not young Green, at the risk of his own life, put an end at once to the embrace and the bear. From that time they were close friends. To the mind of George Waldron, there was something irresistibly attractive in the frank, manly bearing of the young hunter.

A few weeks after this, Morris Green burst into the room one morning, exclaiming, "Is he not kind and good? should I not feel grateful?"

Aunt Patty peeped over her glasses at this outbreak, and exclaimed, "Lord-a-massy! is the boy crazy?" but prompt, quick Ruth sprang up, and snatching the paper he held in his hand, and finding it a midshipman's warrant for his Majesty's frigate Cyclops, then lying at Portsmouth, with orders to join the squadron in the West Indies, the generous girl exclaimed, "Oh, Morris, it is so nice; how grateful we should be!"

"And how hard I must try to merit Major Waldron's kindness," answered the youth; "but now, mother and Ruth, you must pack up my things quick, for I must be off."

Hand and hand he and Ruth took their way to the rustic grave-yard, where slept the loved remains of her parents; and there for the first time they plighted vows of love and constancy. Their parting was as such partings usually are—long and tender; hopeful, though somewhat sad. Ruth Bray watched the retreating form of her lover, as it disappeared in the forest, and then sinking on her mother's grave, she burst into a passion of tears.

"A pretty scene, upon my word!" exclaimed a voice near her.

Ruth sprang to her feet, and for a moment faced the intruder, a mixture of scorn and fear depicted on her features; but soon the latter feeling predominated, and she turned to fly. By a superficial observer, the new comer would have been considered handsome, but to one accustomed to look upon the countenance but as the interpreter of the heart, there was a wild flash in the dark, lustrous eyes, and a voluptuous expression about the beautiful mouth, which spoke of fierce, intractable spirit, and told a tale of passions too long indulged without remorse or restraint.

Edward Sinclair had been residing at Waldron's about a year; consigned, it was whispered, to the stern old Major's care by his father, as a sort of penance, and in order to correct certain little eccentricities of conduct, which the wily old peer considered as not tending greatly to the respectability of the future lord of Marsden Hall. But if he was really sent there as a penance, the young man contrived to make it as merry a penance as could well be conceived. Well informed, frank and jovial, he soon rendered himself a favorite with all those comprising far the largest body in any society, who either did not consider character of much consequence in such a pleasant companion, or who did not take the trouble to probe very deeply to ascertain it.

Fond of hunting, he soon made friends with the Indians, with whom he would hunt for weeks at a time, even assuming, it was said, their dress and habits.

He had persecuted our heroine with his professions of love from the very first. "Now, my pretty bird," said he, seizing her hands, "this meeting is too opportune to part so soon; what with your own shyness, the constant watch of that old hypocrite Waldron, who means to coax or force you to marry the sapient George, and the close attentions of that very sentimental youth who has just left you, I have not the smallest chance of urging my own suit."

"Oh, that can never, never be," answered Ruth, hardly conscious of what she said, "for I already love another."

"And who is that other? a mere stripling, who will probably be shot the first skirmish; or if he survives that, being a provincial, may think himself well off, if, after years of toil, he gains a lieutenant's commission. Hear me, Ruth; your beauty would well become a higher sphere, and I know you are ambitious. If my love cannot move you, let that plead for me. At the death of my father, I shall become Lord Marsden; and at the death of my uncle, who is much his senior, the title of Marquis of Winchelsea will also revert to me. Think how different would be your position as Marchioness of Winchelsea, surrounded by wealth and splendor, than as the wife of that poor boy. Dear Ruth," continued he, "why will you not become my wife?"

"Because I have promised to become the wife of another; and besides," continued she, innocently, "it is said you have been very bad, and that is the reason why you are sent here."

A deep flush passed over the young man's face for an instant, and then he became deadly pale; a short pause ensued, during which there seemed a strong mental conflict going on within him. At length he said, "It is but true; I love you, Ruth, and you know I have never meant to deceive you. I have been wild, vicious, but from what cause? Flattered and spoiled as the heir of two noble houses, I was early introduced into a society, whose falsehood and hypocrisy I detected through the flimsy veil which covered it. Without a single friend to guide or restrain me, is it any wonder that I soon regarded virtue but as a trap for fools, and plunged headlong into vices which tamer natures would have started from? But it is not too late to reform. Accept me, and it is done; reject me, and trample on the first moment of penitence I have felt for years, and I become a fiend. Yours is a glorious opportunity; beware how you cast it lightly from you. It is the mission on which God's angels visit this sinful world; and he has now entrusted it to an earthly, instead of an heavenly angel."

Poor Ruth's heart died within her. She would have given worlds for the power to frame her words so as at once to soothe and influence the excited youth, who, with his pallid features buried in his hands, stood awaiting an answer to his touching appeal. "Dear Edward," said she at length, "I can only love you as a sister, but"—

"And what do I want of a sister's love?" said he, fiercely; "I never had but one, and her falsehood and treachery have done much to make me what I am. It is enough, Ruth; you have rejected my love, and trampled on a heart you might have moulded to your will. But I am not to be slighted with impunity. You are in my power, and shall rue the hour you dared to scorn me."

As he uttered these words, he sprang towards her, but the ruder stone at the head of the grave, whose hold of the earth, but slight at first, had been loosened by the frosts of the preceding winter, gave way beneath the pressure of his foot, throwing him headlong to the ground, while Ruth, pale with terror, fled, and never paused until safe within the friendly shelter of the cottage.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

One of the most celebrated physicians of Philadelphia, informed us a few days ago that on last Saturday week, he was summoned to attend a sick child, by its mother, who, as all mothers should, felt much alarmed at the ill-health of her cherub. The doctor, after looking at the child and feeling its pulse, ordered the mother to fill a large tub three parts with water—then get a pound of good yellow soap, and a coarse towel;—put the child into the water, and keep it there until it was thoroughly bathed and rubbed—the soap being freely applied the while.

"But, doctor," said the mother, "you mean to order some medicine, don't you?"

"For the present this is all that is necessary. On Monday morning I will call again." When he came on Monday, the child was perfectly well. "Why, doctor," inquired the mother, "this is very strange—it is just like washing."

"Very like indeed," answered the doctor, as he took his leave.

THE NEW ERA OF INDUSTRY.

Every man should be guarantied a permanent home on the earth, the choice of industrial pursuits, the power to limit, at will, the hours of labor, an equivalent for what he produces, the best opportunities for education, and freedom in every thing.

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1848.

THE ASPECT OF POLITICS.

The events of each passing day, make it more and more apparent, that the two great political parties are defunct. The former issues between the Whig and Democratic parties, if not now forgotten or laid aside, will be soon. Every omen in the political heavens, points to the formation of two great parties, which will be known as the Northern, or Liberty Party, and the Southern, or Slaveholding Party. The question of extension or non-extension of slavery into new States, and territories, will be the grand pivot upon which both parties will turn. The fate of the patriarchal institution, is now to be decided. Either it is to be shut up, confined within the hell of its own present communion, there to die accursed of God and man; or else it is to sweep away all barriers, and henceforth pour itself out in a deluge of devastation, upon all that is fair and divine on earth. Of course then, there must follow, in such an issue, a breaking in pieces of old party ties and attachments. It is utterly impossible to conjecture with any degree of accuracy into what order, the various elements of these former parties, will crystalize themselves as constituents of the new parties. There will be witnessed strange conjunctions as well as disjunctions.

One thing is pretty clear, which is, that when the declarations are at first fully made, neither the North nor the South will be fully united each with itself. Numerous questions beside that of the non-extension of slavery, claim the attention of no inconsiderable number of northern minds. These it will be necessary to bring to a unity of action. That can only be done by organizing a party sufficiently liberal and comprehensive to include them all actively; not by ignoring them, or attempting to compromise a course of action which will render the party passive, in relation to those questions, until after this one of slavery shall have been disposed of. And the North will not be able to triumph without the united support of every one who is opposed to slavery. There are thousands and thousands of northern people, who cordially hate slavery, and who are laboring for its abolition, but who, nevertheless, would not vote with a party which was only right upon that one subject. Besides there will be thousands of doughfaces, who, though they lived in latitude 54 40, would "go the death" for slavery.

The South will be divided in like manner. There is in several Southern States, an anti-slavery feeling, so strong that no legerdemain or menaces can force those who cherish it, into the support of opposing measures.

The late Worcester Convention, and that of Utica, admirably type the transformation which politics are undergoing, whilst every phase of the varying social phenomena, pronounces the disruption of the slaveholding oligarchy, both of the North and of the South. But the desideratum, is to converge all these flashes of light, and tongues of flame, to one focus—to give them some unitary practical direction. So far as the Barnburners and Conscience Whigs have declared themselves; so far as their aims are to be learned from their conventions and speeches; and in so far as their relations to other parties are considered, they occupy a common platform with the Liberty Party. That is, they have seceded from the old parties, on the ground of their connivance with slavery. They ask all men irrespective of political opinions to unite with them, in opposing the encroachments of the slave power. It is really a *one idea* movement, simplistic and restricted like that of the Liberty Party. Can such a movement succeed? Can it combine sufficient resources, of reason, talents and votes, to elect a President? We think not, and we hope they will not, upon so narrow a basis. The times demand the organization of politics, upon truth, integrity, and humanity. Not that one measure merely, of an administration, shall be humane and just; but that the entire system of measures, and its administration, shall be for the highest good of each and every member of the nation. The sneer which the term "Conscience Whig" excites among politicians, goes very far towards showing, that existing parties regard conscience as a very "dangerous thing"—that they have expunged it from their vocabulary—excluded it from all speeches—banished it from their breasts, and ferreted it from its last hiding place in their ranks, as a thing dangerous and treacherous to *party*. Conscience has a strong leaning toward freedom, equality, and justice, and for this it has hitherto been a thing abhorred of parties. Since there are those, who have the manhood to dare be suspected of cherishing a conscience as politicians, let us be swift to do them all the honor which their integrity demands. But if it be worth our having a conscience at all, it is worth having it entire. We suppose men ought to have consciences about some matters besides that of slavery, and that in their action against slavery they should not compromise it in regard to these other questions. If so, what is there of reason or good policy, on the part of Conscience Whigs and Barnburners, in asking men to forego duty in some things, in order to have company in acting rightly in regard to others? No, we say let there be a Conscience party in all respects, and if the movers in the Worcester and Utica Conventions would succeed, let them drop their old party obfuscations and differences, as to how much the people may be robbed, by banks, tariffs, land-stealing and *home-desecrations*, and agree that humanity shall not longer be despoiled, either by chattel-slavery, wages-slavery, land-robbery, and homestead invasions, and we will pledge them a success; crowning, triumphant, and holy. Let them unite in efforts to make government the parent of *all* the people, and not of a privileged few, and they will find the people with them. We earnestly hope that these two segments of the old parties will unite upon so liberal and free a basis, as will not only *allow* the Liberty Party, Liberty League and National Reformers to act with them, but that they will *draw* them by pure affinity into one formidable, pure and triumphant body of honest freemen.

ASSOCIATION.

Amid the excitement of conflicting politics, the working classes must not for a moment forget, that their whole hope, and method of final elevation from poverty and unremitting and unremunerating toil, lie in association of efforts and interest. Co-operative Association, is the mode which destiny has prescribed, for the emancipation of human society from the miseries of social anarchy. Association, is the permanent formula of all harmonic societies. It may take various forms, as respects the arrangement of detail, but the principle in all, is that of co-operation. Politics as an *end* are worthless, but as a *means* to be employed in the work of social amelioration, they are not to be overlooked. One set of political measures, may conduce far more to a co-ordination of social interests than another. Yet the laboring classes must remember, that more depends upon an application of principles of constructive reform, in the quiet sphere of neighborhood life, than upon the noisy excitements, and too often disgusting exhibitions of the political arena.

The principle of Association is susceptible of application to far more interests, than most of us are at present aware of. In respect to industry and trade, the experience of every Protective Unionist testifies to its happy success. The principle which has rendered association in trade so eminently successful, would render association of families or households equally desirable and beneficial. The money which is annually spent in the payment of house rents, would be sufficient in association of families, to give the poorest laborer an elegant and delightful home. The club houses of London and Paris have demonstrated this, as clearly as our experiments here, have proved the benefit of combined trade. In these club houses, seven or eight guineas, to an individual, are sufficient to surround one's self with luxuries and elegancies, which would cost thousands of pounds, if obtained by an isolated individual.

Let us look a little to figures, and see what economics they will cypher out for our consideration. Suppose we take two hundred families of working people, for a basis of calculation, and let us allow five persons to a family. The house-room ordinarily occupied by each such family, would probably rent in this city for not less than from one hundred and twenty-five, to one hundred and fifty dollars a year—let us say the former. Here would be an aggregate amount of $25,000, which two hundred families are obliged to pay for house rent. A sum sufficient for the rent of any two hotels of the first class in the city; and sufficient to pay the rent of any four of the second class. In either case there would be ample accommodation for every family. The superiority of these houses, over those occupied by mechanics and working people generally, will not admit of a doubt.

Now let us suppose, that these two hundred families have actually, by joint-rent, taken a hotel of sufficient dimensions for their accommodation. What are the advantages most apparent to be derived from this arrangement? 1. Immense economy in the use of fuel. In place of two hundred fires, there are one or two large furnaces, which supply the entire household with warmth, at less than one half the cost of ordinary fires—whilst at the same time, they are more comfortable, and are more easily kept neat and tidy, than are isolated homes, with their domestic arrangements. 2. The arrangements for lighting and watering such a unitary home, would be far cheaper than are our present modes, and at the same time they would be far more convenient. 3. Connected with such an establishment, would be a laundry furnished with all the apparatus necessary to make the work pleasant and rapid. Each family might do its own washing, or they might all unite in the expense of hiring it done—each family paying according to the number of pieces which it sends to the wash. 4. Instead of two hundred separate kitchens, with their apparatus; and two hundred women, sometimes acting as cooks, sometimes as nurses—now up to their shoulders in the wash-tub, and the next moment, dripping with suds, receiving visitors; now cooking a beef-steak, and at intervals discharging the office of governess; and always distracted by a thousand conflicting cares,—in place of all this, there would be one refectory, where the cooking would all be done, and from which each family might order such preparations as their tastes suggested, or their means would afford. Each family would dine privately, or in the public saloon, as inclination should decide. 5. Added to all this, would be the economy of wholesale purchase of provisions, groceries, &c.

Since we have already occupied twice the space we intended with these remarks, we shall defer the conclusion of them till next week, when we will give our readers some figures which will make them "open their eyes tight."

THE PUBLIC CONTRACT SYSTEM.—Among the nefarious methods of getting work done and "making money" thereby, peculiar to Civilization, there is none which partakes more strongly of the spirit of the Pit, than the public Contract system. We propose to take a look at its diabolical features as they can be seen in the construction of Rail-roads and Public Works, and would especially invite the respectable Stockholders, Directors and Presidents of such corporations to contemplate the picture with us, regretting, however, the necessity which compels us to say that it is one mainly of their own creating. Not that we would assert that society does not furnish the agents of money-making systems by which there is an equal amount of knavery and rascality, but we would state that this species of iniquity lies on the responsibility of the class we have called to accompany us, and that it might be easily prevented, and Honesty substituted for it. We know of church-attending, Christian-professing officers of corporations, whose influence might establish more just methods of executing public works than that which is the system now, and it is to be hoped that even through this feeble expose, some conscientious eye in these quarters may alight upon the statements we are about to make, and regard them as things which ought not to be.

At the very outset of building a rail-road, as well as in other extensive undertakings, the Ishmael spirit of Competition is appealed to, and from the hungry pack of Chief Contractors, Mammon makes choice of the "lowest bidder," not so much as the agent for the execution of the work, as the recipient of the profits arising therefrom. There are three classes concerned in the construction of public works: the chief contractor, who is generally a capitalist, or one whose well known *shrewdness* in managing, and working men and cattle to *his* advantage, &c., enables him to command capital; the sub-contractor, who bargains with the chief for small sections of work, and the mechanics and laborers employed at wages.

The class of sub-contractors is constituted chiefly of such as have been engaged in the business of superintendents or overseers of gangs of workmen on public works; such experience having generally been acquired through the manifestation of that spirit which can keep a "laborer at work," deemed by our Southern brethren somewhat essential on plantations, &c.

The work being subdivided into sections, the chief contractor frequently engages his own force and facilities on such portions as are of easiest execution, thereby securing to himself all the profits that may arise from the employment of his own men and means, while the more difficult and expensive sections he "lets" to the sub-contractor. Availing himself of the competitive spirit among the sub-contractors, he establishes the price that he will pay for having the work performed, and it is not to be supposed that he omits any opportunity of securing a large per centage in the difference between the price he pays and that which he receives. A written contract is generally signed by the chief and sub-contractor, by which the latter is bound to all the conditions imposed by the terms of the contract signed by the former and the Corporation: and further than this, the sub-contractor is bound by extra conditions affecting the forfeiture of his claims upon the chief. The principle of mutual guaranties forms no part of the features of sub-contract; the sub-contractor is virtually told, "Here is the work, the price and the conditions, there is but the choice of accepting or refusing." It is, moreover, frequently the case along the line of a proposed rail-road, that many of the honest and respectable farmers and mechanics become induced, by the false and extravagant reports of the chief contractor, to accept of contracts, and their numbers added to those of the professional "subs," swells the list of competitors, reduces the price of work, and arms him with the impudent independence of a true dictator. It may therefore be easily imagined, that under such circumstances there is ample scope for acting the "Jew:"—"the bond" embraces abundant authority for the most grinding stringency; for instance, it provides, that the payment from time to time, say monthly, of about seventy-five per cent. of the value of the work done, shall be paid to the sub-contractor, and the balance reserved in the hands of the chief as security for the fulfillment of the contract, and yet, from the extreme onesidedness of the contract, there is no security to the weaker party, who may at any time be utterly incapacitated from performing his stipulation by the caprice or malevolence of the stronger power, either in withholding the true estimates of the amount of work done, or by postponing the payment therefor. We have known of frequent instances of the failure of sub-contractors from circumstances of this nature. The Corporation only recognizing by the terms of its engagement with the chief contractor—holding him alone responsible—leaves the minor relation of the sub-contractor to be adjusted by the parties interested therein, and admits of no claim against itself hence arising, unless obliged to do so by law, the chief contractor on his part cautiously providing against contingencies of this sort, in the terms of his bargain with his victim.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

PROTECTIVE UNION IN CONNECTICUT.—Since there are already several Divisions, of the Protective, and Savings' Unions, in Connecticut, and a probability exists, that in the course of a few months there will be numerous others, we suggest to the friends of the cause, in that region, the propriety of organizing a Central Board of Trade, or a Supreme Division. They are now without doubt experimentally convinced of the benefit of combined and wholesale purchases, over the ordinary mode, but they will find that they have now but entered upon the high-way to prosperity. All must be aware of the advantage which large purchasers have over small ones. It is the object of Protective Unions to realize that advantage. But as much depends upon making your purchases at the right time, and during favorable states of the market, as upon the quantity which you purchase. If there should be a Central Board of Trade organized in New York, there would need to be a Sub-Division of it for each State.

But the benefit of such Central Board, will depend much upon the way it is organized, and the unity with which the several Unions shall give in their adhesion to it. If the thing is attempted, it should be done thoroughly and permanently. We suggested some time ago, in the Voice of Industry, a plan for organizing upon joint-stock. Let each Division, which enters into the Supreme Division, take a certain number of shares of stock in said Supreme Division, according to the capital stock of the aforesaid Division. Every member, officer and agent of said Board of Trade, should give bonds for the safe administration of his function, so that each Division should be as fully insured, against loss by fraud and peculation, as are banks and other joint-stock companies.

It is to be hoped that the friends of this enterprising State, will take measures for affiliating their several Unions, into a unitary organization. So far as we know them, our friends in Connecticut are distinguished for their practical intelligence and good sense, in relation to this subject. We shall be happy to give them any aid in our power, and we fully intend a tour of agitation through their State, after the dog-days have spent their rage.

We give below the additional resolutions, memorials, and plan of *prospective* measures, adopted by the Industrial Congress, during its late session at Philadelphia.

Resolved, That the attempt to donate to Mr. Asa Whitney a territory sixty miles wide, and four thousand eight hundred, or two thousand four hundred miles long, for the construction of a rail-road or any other purpose, is an attempt to commit a flagrant wrong against the people, and if the donation be made it should be repealed or considered void and resisted.

That a Committee of three be appointed to address to the Congress of the United States, now in session, a remonstrance against this proposed grant to Asa Whitney and coadjutors.

[Committee—H. H. Van Amringe, C. C. Burr, and G. H. Evans.]

Resolved, That while putting in requisition all the powers that we possess to banish *Land Monopoly*, the master evil of ages, we would also recommend such other collateral measures as shall appear to be dictated by wisdom and experience, for the immediate relief of the toiling millions. Among the various propositions of this character, we recognize as simple and practicable, Protective Unions of various forms, and especially the one commenced by Ira B. Davis, of New York city. And we recommend to our friends to look to the incorporation of numbers as the basis of unity and power, to examine the free and anti-monopoly "General Incorporation laws" of the State of New York and several of the New England States, those laws now offering for the first time in the history of the world, a fair and just opportunity for the Union in business and profits thereof, between the rich and the poor, a consummation devoutly to be desired by all true reformers. A Protective Union among the thousands of Seamstresses in the large cities, would, we doubt not, prove a blessing to those who shall undertake such an enterprise.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously; but were mislaid by the Secretary, and hence did not appear with the proceedings:

Resolved, That the National Executive Committee, and the friends of Free Soil generally, be urged to direct their particular attention to the promulgation of our doctrines in the State of Delaware, which, from its locality, present political and social condition, and other circumstances, can most easily be made a model of an Agrarian Republic.

Resolved, That the National Executive Committee be instructed to memorialize the Congress of the United States in relation to the freedom and security of the Post Office Department against prepaid postage, as may be consistent with the rights of the people in sparsely settled districts who are scattered widely apart by Land Monopoly.

MEMORIAL TO THE U. STATES CONGRESS.

The Industrial Congress now sitting in Philadelphia, to the Congress of the United States now in session at Washington respectfully represent, in addition to the many reasons given in the various memorials to your honorable body during the last four years, the probability that the monarchs and aristocrats of Europe, now in the process of ejectment there, will be sending their agents to buy up large tracts of the Public Lands here, for the purposes of continuing the indulgence of their lust of power, and extorting from the industrious the proceeds of their labor; thus laying the foundation of future Anti-Rent wars, and increasing the oppressions and miseries of landlordry.

It now seems more than probable, that the people of the States which may contain such patroonerics, will early substitute Land Limitation laws to mitigate the evil, before it shall be developed in blood. The truly American measures of a Free Soil and a Land Democracy, the first systematical promulgation of which dates but four years back, (the first two years of which were passed in comparative obscurity,) have now about twenty papers devoted to their discussion, while two hundred other newspapers in the country, the number continually increasing, are more or less favorable; it thus would seem unjust for the unfortunate Aristocrats, for our government to be taking their money, when in all human probability their hope of founding principalities under our Landlord Laws, to bequeath to their posterity, will be frustrated by equitable Land Limitation laws in each State, which will forever prevent any one from living upon the labor of others.

We therefore request, that as a measure of the greatest good for the people of this country and the cause of Humanity throughout the world, you, without delay, pass a law to prevent all further traffic in and monopoly of Public Lands, and cause them to be laid out in farms and lots for the free and exclusive use of actual settlers not possessed of other lands, in limited quantities, whether in an individual or associated capacity.

MEMORIAL TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Industrial Congress now sitting in Philadelphia, of the Congress of the United States now in session at Washington respectfully request—

That the next census shall include full particulars of the prices and hours of labor for wages throughout the Union; of the quantity of land held in fee by individuals, in city or village lots; in other tracts of less than forty acres; in tracts of from forty to eighty; eighty to one hundred and sixty; one hundred and sixty to three hundred and twenty; three hundred and twenty to six hundred and forty acres; the estimated value of the land; and the number and amount of mortgages on the same; and such other particulars respecting the tenure of land, as your honorable body may deem necessary to enable the several States to see the necessity of immediate provision for the public security by extending to every citizen the independent and unshackled usufruct of the soil, according to their natural and inalienable right.

The following prospective measures, were recommended to the friends of equal rights, by the Industrial Congress, to follow the Freedom of the Soil and the system of Homestead Exemption. We think the sixth measure will be found to include the substantial good of all the others, upon examination. When the Congress gets at these measures, the truth of our remark we think will appear, if not before.

The Industrial Congress recommend to the consideration of the friends of equal rights and just government, the following measures, to *follow* the Freedom of the Soil and the system of Homesteads for every family:

1. Prohibition of Government Debts.
2. Repeal of Laws for the Collection of Debts.
3. Direct Taxation.
4. Freedom of Trade.
5. Disbandment of the Standing Army and Navy.
6. The various plans of Co-operation and Association for the Organization of Labor.
7. The best system of Township Education, the expense to be paid by a tax to be raised in the Township, and not to go out of it.

MR. GIDDINGS IN BOSTON.—This lion-hearted man addressed an immense and deeply enthusiastic audience, at the Tremont Temple, on last Friday evening. The meeting, on all hands, was regarded as a signal triumph for the cause of Conscience in Boston. Even the mercenary and mendacious presses of our city, which have hitherto sneered at the bolters from the Baltimore and Philadelphia Conventions, were frightened into respectful mention of this meeting. Mr. Giddings has also addressed the citizens of Lowell and Lynn, where a complete reaction from the Whig and Democratic nominations has taken place, as we have been informed. The Conscience party will undoubtedly carry the day in the old Bay State, and they may carry the country, if they will but go for thorough political reform.

"THE ANGLO-SAXON."—It is a fact well worthy of notice, that "The Anglo-Saxon," the Phonotypic newspaper published in this city by Andrews and Boyle, has attained the extraordinary circulation of *six thousand*, weekly, in little more than one year since its establishment. This is certainly one of the boldest attempts at innovation on a large scale that we have ever known, and is, so far, decidedly one of the most successful. Phonotypy and Phonography together, constitute what is known as "the Language Reform," or "the Writing and Spelling Reformation." We have heretofore spoken approvingly of the principle which lies at the bottom of this movement, but, apart from its merits, the fact that a family newspaper in the English language, printed in an entirely new system of spelling words, with an alphabet of *forty-two* letters, instead of the *twenty-six* old stagers which have served our forefathers, is liberally sustained, and that its circulation is rapidly increasing, is indisputably one of the most striking and singular phenomena of the nineteenth century. The sheet itself is one of the "curiosities of literature." To the uninformed eye, it may seem the absurdest thing imaginable; but the reputation of its conductors for scholarship, the fact that their labors are not only approved and sanctioned, but warmly advocated, by some of the most learned societies and individuals in the country, and by many of those most interested in education, together with the success which accompanies the undertaking, should at least render those who have not thoroughly studied its principles and understood its advantages, somewhat modest in condemning it.

Phonography, a kind of rapid and scientific short hand, is rapidly coming into use for verbatim reporting, and even for letter-writing. It is undoubtedly the most perfect system of writing ever invented. The most obvious and immediate use of Phonotypy, is its influence in correcting false habits of pronunciation. A year's reading of "The Anglo-Saxon," for this purpose only, must be worth far more, as a means of family education, than its subscription price of *two dollars*, and even more than years of systematic study devoted to pronouncing dictionaries. Children read the paper at once, prompted by mere curiosity at its novelty; and incidentally they learn the true pronunciation of every word in the language—Phonotypy being an exact representation of speech. We wish the enterprising editors and conductors of the Anglo-Saxon" even more triumphant success in future.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

We give the preceding, an insertion in our crowded columns, with no ordinary pleasure. We confess our unfeigned surprise, at the wide circulation which the Anglo-Saxon has obtained in the brief period of its existence. This fact alone, tells how the *people* receive this truly great reform. If it be a pestilent innovation, upon the easy routine of such dignitaries as the Daily Advertiser, we advise such, to make up their minds to accept it with all ... tainly would not be worth muc... make havoc of the daily stupidit... as the Advertiser.

We not only rejoice, at the su... attended this reform, in the hand... drews and Boyle; but in the na... of unschooled children, we tende... lic thanks for their singular pe... of the most needed departments... nography and Phonotypy are a... sphere of general education, as ... telegraph in that of general in... give the proprietors of the An... rances of our hearty co-operatio...

COMMENDATION.—We have o... obligation to the *New York T*... handsome notices of our humbl... which we have been thankful; ... laid under new obligation to th... journal, for the following notice... New Era of Industry.

We should much prefer, nev... use of our friends' regards; an... apology for it, in the taste and... times.

"THE NEW ERA OF INDUSTRY, ju... in place of the old "Voice of Indust... is one of the best weekly papers we ... ted to the interests of Labor and the... only in profession but in very deed, ... well to the Working Men, but *knows* ... benefited, and will show them how, ... We heartily commend it to the favo... ers everywhere.

THEODORE PARKER is a man ... may be as truly said of him, th... times, as of any man known ... eminently practical man. Gl... has resolved to do his duty tow... tion of our government. His ... political discourses was preache... and a discourse it is, too, that ... corruption of parties. We wis... sermon, and indeed of the wh... Mr. Parker is about to preach, ... the hand of every reader in th... be had for one cent, at the offi... type, No. 15 State street, Bosto... send for it, if you have not got ...

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE.—W... a criticism of this ideal reality ... form of man. To criticise so ... art, is not our province; but ... sion to say, that this statue is th... realization of perfection in t... which it has ever been our pri... As a work of art, in our esteem ... than any Venus, of any artist; ... son, that it seems to be a blend... ual with the sensual in comple... internal radiance of soul see... and mantle the entire form. ... ceive of any thing purer, holie... ening, than the sentiments aw... templation of this statue. We ... our opinion, draping it would ... pardonable desecration of art. ... form itself, hallowed and pro... celestial perfectness. So far is ... from the charge of exciting s... begets just the opposite feeli... an expression of deep rever... countenance that looked upo... speak in whispers, and with t... their lips, as if in a celestia... contemplating this master-piec... our mind like a theme of deli... every one who can go with si... his heart, not fail of visiting ... those who bear a spirit of ca... cause real beauty, in its di... them uncomfortable any whe...

Correspondence of The New ...

CONNECTIC...

EDITOR OF "THE NEW ER... We are glad that your Protec... is not confined to Boston and ... but has extended its benefic... good old Connecticut. Ther... ions, or Unions, in Hartford, ... terbury, with members of for... hundred; one of the Unions d... amount of $1300 per month, ... least number. Now supposin... were to increase as did the Di... of Temperance—and who sh... not!—we should have in thre... dred Unions, that would buy o... in New York, or some agent... culate, say two hundred Union... of fifty members, doing busi... of $1500 per month, would ... amount of purchases to the tw... of over $2,000,000. Is not that ... and yet, were they to sell to t... of whom they bought their ... &c., the business could be ... extensive. At present we sh... chartering ships to go and b... molasses, &c., yet it require... gacity to foresee that it will b...

Shall the Divisions in this ... and purchase of one agent? ... interest. It is very expensi... Unions (that I am acquainted ... ing their clerk once a week to ... whereas by uniting they co... pense, and yet purchase chea...

At the Industrial Congress, ... some propositions which are v... ation. Who is Ira B. Davis? ...

I am surprised at the indif... tive Unions, when a paper de... terest, is at stake; small mu... consumption of groceries, to ... does not save three times th...

to bequeath to their
d by equitable Land
te, which will forever
ing upon the labor of
at as a measure of the
le of this country and
hroughout the world,
a law to prevent all
poly of Public Lands,
out in farms and lots
use of actual settlers
ls in limited quanti-
ual or associated ca-
NGRESS OF THE UNI-
TES,
now sitting in Phila-
of the United States
ington respectfully re-
all include full partic-
urs of labor for wages
the quantity of land
ls in city or village
s than fifty acres; in
y; eighty to one hun-
red and sixty to three
e hundred and twenty
acres; the estimated
number and amount
; and such other par-
ure of land, as your
necessary to enable
he necessity of imme-
dic security by extend-
independent and un-
soil, according to their
ght.
ive measures, were re-
ds of equal rights, by
to follow the Freedom
am of Homestead Ex-
sixth measure will be
tantial good of all the
When the Congress
he truth of our remark
wo before.
ss, recommend to the
ds of equal rights and
wing measures, to fal-
Soil and the system of
nity.
nment Debts.
he Collection of Debts.
e Standing Army and
Co-operation and As-
tion of Labor.
Township Education,
y a tax to be raised in
go out of it.
ON.—This lion-hearted
se and deeply enthusi-
emont Temple, on last
eeting: on all hands,
triumph for the cause
Even the mercenary
of our city, which have
bolters from the Balti-
onventions, were fright-
ntion of this meeting.
dressed the citizens of
e a complete reaction
cratic nominations has
been informed. The
ndoubtedly carry the
and they may carry
but go for thorough po-
—It is a fact well wor-
he Anglo-Saxon," the
ublished in this city by
attained the extraordi-
housand, weekly, in lit-
nce its establishment.
the boldest attempts at
ale that we have ever
cidedly one of the most
and Phonography to-
known as "the Lan-
Writing and Spelling
heretofore spoken ap-
e which lies at the bot-
t, apart from its mer-
newspaper in the Eng-
an entirely new system
n alphabet of *forty-two*
x old stagers which
ers, is liberally sustain-
nt is rapidly increasing,
e most striking and sin-
e nineteenth century;
the "curiosities of lit-
ned eye, it may seem
nable; but the reputa-
r scholarship, the fact
nly approved and sanc-
ated, by some of the
nd individuals in the
those most interested
ith the success which
aking, should at least
not thoroughly studied
stood its advantages,
lemming it.
of rapid and scientific
ming into use for ver-
n for letter-writing. If
perfect system of writ-
most obvious and im-
y, is its influence in
of pronunciation. A
Anglo-Saxon," for this
worth far more, as a
n than its subscription
even more than years
ted to pronouncing dic-
the paper at once,
sity at its novelty; and
e true pronunciation of
ge—Phonotypy being
speech. We wish the
conductors of the
umphant success in fu-
g, an insertion in our
no ordinary pleasure,
ed surprise, at the wide
nglo-Saxon has obtained
s existence. This fact
ople receive this truly
a pestilent innovation,
such dignitaries as the
vise such, to make up

their minds to accept it with all grace. It certainly would not be worth much, if it did not make havoc of the daily stupidity of such prints as the Advertiser.

We not only rejoice, at the success which has attended this reform, in the hands of Messrs. Andrews and Boyle; but in the name of thousands of unschooled children, we tender them our public thanks for their singular perseverance in one of the most needed departments of reform. Phonography and Phonotypy are as essential in the sphere of general education, as is the magnetic telegraph in that of general intelligence. We give the proprietors of the Anglo-Saxon assurances of our hearty co-operation in their work.

COMMENDATION.—We have often been under obligation to the *New York Tribune*, for very handsome notices of our humble efforts, for all which we have been thankful; but we are now laid under new obligation to the Editor of that journal, for the following notice of our hopeful New Era of Industry.

We should much prefer, never to make such use of our friends' regards; and can only find apology for it, in the taste and appetite of the times.

THE NEW ERA OF INDUSTRY, just started at Boston, in place of the old "Voice of Industry," by John Orvis, is one of the best weekly papers we receive. It is devoted to the interests of Labor and the Laboring class, not only in profession but in very deed, and not only wishes well to the Working Men, but *knows how* they are to be benefited, and will show them how, if they but read it. We heartily commend it to the favor of Labor Reformers everywhere.

THEODORE PARKER is a man of his times. It may be as truly said of him, that he lives in *the* times, as of any man known to us. He is an eminently practical man. Glad are we that he has resolved to do his duty towards the reformation of our government. His first of a series of political discourses was preached last Sunday—and a discourse it is, too, that will tell upon the corruption of parties. We wish a copy of that sermon, and indeed of the whole series which Mr. Parker is about to preach, could be put into the hand of every reader in the nation. It can be had for one cent, at the office of the Chronotype, No. 15 State street, Boston. Don't fail to send for it, if you have not got it.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE.—We do not purpose a criticism of this ideal reality, as to the divine form of man. To criticise so genuine a work of art, is not our province; but we do take occasion to say, that this statue is the most complete realization of perfection in the human form, which it has ever been our privilege to witness. As a work of art, in our esteem it stands higher than any Venus, of any artist; and for this reason, that it seems to be a blending of the spiritual with the sensual in complete harmony. An internal radiance of soul seems to beam forth and mantle the entire form. We cannot conceive of any thing purer, holier and more chastening, than the sentiments awakened by a contemplation of this statue. We must say, that in our opinion, draping it would have been an unpardonable desecration of art. The drapery is the form itself, hallowed and protected by its own celestial perfectness. So far is this work exempt from the charge of exciting sensualism, that it begets just the opposite feelings. We noticed an expression of deep reverence upon every countenance that looked upon it. Spectators speak in whispers, and with their fingers upon their lips, as if in a celestial presence, while contemplating this master-piece of art. It haunts our mind like a theme of delicious music. Let every one who can go with simple humanity in his heart, not fail of visiting this work; but let those who bear a spirit of cant, stay away; because real beauty, in its divinity, will make them uncomfortable any where.

Correspondence of The New Era of Industry.

CONNECTICUT, June, 1848.

EDITOR OF "THE NEW ERA OF INDUSTRY"—We are glad that your Protective Union system is not confined to Boston and its neighborhood, but has extended its beneficial influence into good old Connecticut. There are now Divisions, or Unions, in Hartford, Meriden and Waterbury, with members of forty, sixty, and one hundred; one of the Unions does business to the amount of $1300 per month, the one with the least number. Now supposing that the Unions were to increase as did the Divisions of the Sons of Temperance—and who shall say they will not?—we should have in three years, two hundred Unions, that would buy of the Grand Union in New York, or some agent. Now let us calculate, say two hundred Unions with an average of fifty members, doing business to the amount of $1500 per month, would give an annual amount of purchases to the two hundred Unions, of over $2,000,000. Is not that a large business? and yet, were they to sell to the Western folks, of whom they bought their flour, butter, lard, &c., the business could be made much more extensive. At present we shall not write about chartering ships to go and buy our own sugar, molasses, &c., yet it requires but very little sagacity to foresee that it will be so.

Shall the Divisions in this section not unite and purchase of one agent? It is clearly their interest. It is very expensive for one of the Unions (that I am acquainted with) to be sending their clerk once a week to make purchases, whereas by uniting they could save that expense, and yet purchase cheaper.

At the Industrial Congress, Ira B. Davis made some propositions which are worthy of consideration. Who is Ira B. Davis?

I am surprised at the indifference of Protective Unions, when a paper devoted to their interest, is at stake; small must be the family consumption of groceries, to that member who does not save three times the amount of the price of your subscription, per annum, by the Protective Union.

Let me whisper in your ear, that I know of one Union that was instituted by the means of your paper—and perhaps not over one or two know the cause; they shall be told soon, so that they may render tribute to whom tribute is due. You will know soon by your subscription list, how grateful they are for past favors.

Believing that this Protective Union principle is but the "first step in life" towards a final redemption for laboring humanity, in which labor and capital shall co-operate for the good of all,

I am respectfully yours,

PROTECTIVE UNION.

REMITTANCES for the two past weeks:

Abington, N. H. Colson,	$1 00
Bedford, Mass., R. Bacon,	75
Waterbury, Ct., A. A,	3 00
East Bridgewater, Mass., L. B. Parker,	4 00
Waltham, Mass., D. S. Gordon,	4 00
Nantucket, Mass., R. G. Folger,	1 50
	$17 25

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DIVISION NO. 37, W. M. P. U.

All persons are hereby forbidden to give credit or trust any Officer or Member of Division No. 37, South Andover, on account of said Division, as it will not hold itself responsible for debts thus contacted.

By order of the Division,

WM. H. FOSTER, *Cor. Sec.*

Andover, March 21, 1848. mar 31. 3t

DIVISION NO. 27, W. M. P. U.

It being an established rule of Division No. 27, (Andover) to do their business entirely on the cash system, they hereby give notice that the Division will not hold itself responsible for any debts contracted by any individual on account of said Division.

Jonas Lovering, *Pres't.*

Joseph Wakefield, *Sec'y.*

ANDOVER, March 22, 1848. mar31 3t

DIVISION NO. 11, W. M. P. U.

It being a rule and principle fully established asking or giving credit to *none*, therefore—All persons are forbidden to give credit to any agent or indivigual on account os said Division, as the above policy will be strictly adhered to.

J. B. Fish, *Pres't.*

Jona. Weeks, *Rec. Sec'y.*

LOWELL, March 23, 1848. mar31 3t

DIVISION NO. 20, W. M. P. U.

In consequence of legal advice having been received touching the liabiltiies of Subordinate Divisions of the Union, Notice is hereby given, forbidding all persons giving credit on account of Division No. 20, as their business is transacted entirely for Cash.

C. H. de Rochemont, *Pres't.*

Chas. F. Classen, *Sec'y.* 2t37

DIVISION NO. 15, W. M. P. U.

It being the established rule of Division No. 15 to do their business entirely on the *Cash* system, they hereby give Notice, That the Division will not hold itself responsible for any debts contracted by any person or persons on account of said Division.

J. B. Pierce, *Pres't.*

B. W. Dexter, *Sec'y.*

NORTH CHELMSFORD, April 3d, 1848. 6w39

It being the settled policy and established rule of the Working Men's Protective Union to buy and sell their goods for Cash only, asking no credit and giving none, All persons are forbidden to give credit to, or trust any one on account or in behalf of the Supreme Division of the Working Men's Protective Union, as no one is authorized or permitted to contract any debts for said Division.

JOHN TURNER, *Pres't* } Su. Div.
ALBERT J. WRIGHT, *Sec'y* } W M P. U.

WANTED, Two or three active and efficient Travelling Agents for *The New Era of Industry.* The *most liberal* encouragement will be given. Call and learn our terms, Office No. 3 Water Street (Office of Wright's Steam Press) Boston, Mass. Local Agents are also wanted in all parts of the United States.

THE BOSTON UNION OF ASSOCIATIONISTS hold a meeting every Wednesday evening, at their room, No. 30 Bromfield street. Persons interested in Social Reform and the Organization of Labor are invited to attend.

MARKET REPORTS.

BOSTON MARKET.—July 1.

[Reported for the Chronotype.]

Flour—There is no change to notice; sales of Michigan and Ohio at $5.62 a $5.75; Genesee, common brands, are selling at $5.87 a $6 per bbl. Corn continues dull at 53 a 54c. for Southern yellow, and 49c. for white. Northern Oats at 42c., and Southern at 35c. Rye 75c. per bu., cash. Coffee—Market quite dull; sales of St. Domingo at 5¼ a 5½c., 6 mos. Cotton—The market is quite dull, and sales only in small lots at prices previously noted. Provisions—Pork in lots to the trade at $11 a $11.50 for mess; $13 a $14 for clear, and $9 for prime, 4 mos. Beef is firm, with considerable inquiry. Sales of good mess at $11.50 a $12, 4 mos., and now held higher. Lard has been sold to a considerable extent in bbls., about 2000 at 6¾ a 7c. per lb., cash; a large portion for the New York market. Sugar—Is selling in lots to the trade at 5 a 6½c. per lb., 3 mos., for Cuba browns and yellows.

HOME PRODUCE MARKET.

[Reported for the Boston Path-Finder.]

PROVISIONS.			
Butter, lump, lb	20a25	Beef Tongue,	10a12
Butter, tub,	16a20	Lard, Boston tub,	8a8½
Cheese, new milk, lb	8a10	Lard, Western keg	8
Eggs, doz,	14	Veal,	8a11
Beef, fresh, lb	6a12	Lamb, qr,	$1a$1.50
Beef, salted,	7a9	Calves, whole,	7a9
Beef, smoked,	10a12	Mutton,	8a12
Hogs, whole,	5¼a6¼	Chickens, pair,	62a$1.25
Pork, fresh,	8a11	Turkies, each,	$1a$1.50
Pork, salt,	8a10	Geese,	6a10
Hams, Boston,	9a10	Ducks, pair,	62a$1.25
Hams, Western,	8	Pigeons, doz,	62a$1
FISH.			
Codfish, lb	3a4	Eels,	6a8
Haddock,	3a4	Pickerel,	10a12
Lobster,	5a6	Tongues and Sounds,	6a—
Salmon,	20a25	Mackerel, each,	8a12
Shad, each,	25	Perch, doz,	25
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, bushel,	$1.12	Beans, bushel,	$1.50a$2,
Potatoes, Sweet,	$1.50	Rhubarb, lb,	2½
Turnips, bunch,	8	Spinach, pk,	12½
Squash, lb,	3a4	Radishes, bunch,	4
Onions, bunch,	3a6	Lettuce, head,	3
Beets, bushel,	75	Asparagus, bunch,	8
Peas, bushel,	$1	Cucumbers, each,	4
FRUIT.			
Apples, dried, lb,	6a8	Oranges, doz,	25a50
Apples, bushel,	$1a$1.50	Lemons,	25
Pine Apples, each,	25a50	Figs, lb,	10a20
Strawberries, box,	25	Cherries,	12
Gooseberries, qt,	8		

WESTERN MARKET, CINCINNATI—June 21.

[Reported for the Cincinnati Herald.]

Wheat per bushel,	65c.	Potatoes, per bush.	55a60c.
Oats, " "	25a26c.	Apples, " "	50c.a$1
Corn, " "	30a35c.	Butter, lb., in roll,	12a20c.
Rye, " "	56a60c.	" " crock,	8a10c.
Barley, " "	40a50c.	Eggs, per doz.,	6c.
Flaxseed, "	80a85c.	Turkeys, "	45a80c
Hay, per ton,	$11a$14	Chickens,	15c.
Wood, per cord,	$3.00a$4	Ducks,	15c.

In this city, by Rev. Mr. Gray, Mr. James Scott to Miss Mary Smith. June 29th, by Rev. R. C. Waterston, Mr. George B. Crockett to Miss Susan F. Brown.

At Chelsea, June 28th, by Rev. W. S. Bartlett, Mr. William B. Jones to Miss Rachael P. Carney. June 29th, by Ralph Beatley, Esq., Mr. Emmons Thayer, of Braintree, to Miss Frances B. Hills, late of Nashua, N. H.

WORKING MEN'S PROTECTIVE UNIONS, U

INDUSTRY WILL INSURE UNIVERSAL WEALT

DIED,

At Gloucester, June 29th, William Babson, Esq., aged 69, after a lingering and distressing illness, of the heart complaint.

At East Boston, June 28th, very suddenly, Miss Eunice Wright, aged 65.

At Roxbury, N. H., 24th ult., Mr. Josiah Woodward, aged 81 years and 6 months.

DIRECTORY OF THE W. M. P. U.

SUPREME DIVISION. Meeting the first week in January, April July and October.
John Turner, *Pres't.*
Albert J. Wright, *Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 1, Boston. Meeting Wednesday evening, No. 5 Boylston Hall. Store in Warren St., Universalist church building.
H. Seaver, *Pres't.*
Charles C. Jones, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 2, Roxbury. Meeting Tuesday evening, Union Hall. Store in Warren St., near Washington.
T. S. Burrill, *Pres't.*
Edwin Litchfield, *Rec. Sec'y*

DIVISION No 3. South Boston. Meeting Thursday evening, corner of Fourth and C streets. Store in same building.
Joseph W. Hayes, *Pres't.*

DIVISION No. 4, Lynn. Meeting Tuesday and Thursday evenings, at Store on Union street.
Edward A. Holden, *Pres't.*
T. J. Pinkham, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No 5, Boston. Meeting Wednesday evening, No. 15 Merrimack street. Store at same place.
Henry A. Hobbs, *Pres't.*
S. H. Gooding, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 6, Manchester, N. H. Meeting Thursday evening, No. 2 Union building, Elm st. Store No 4 Methodist church building.
B. F. Bean, *Pres't.*
Charles W. Barker, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 7, Cabotville. Meeting 1st and 3d Thursday evening of each month, in room adjoining the Store, on Cabot st
William Barnes, *Pres't.*
M. Pinney, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No 8, Canton. Meeting Monday evening at Store, corner of Washington and Boliver sts.
W. D. Hall, *Pres't.*
Robert Henderson, *Rec. Sec'y,*

DIVISION No 10, Nashua, N. H. Meeting Saturday evening, at Beason's Temperance Hall, on Factory st.
Martin Crafts, *Pres't.*
E. Greenwood, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION. No. 11, Lowell. Meeting Saturday evening, Humanity Hall, Market st. Store in same building.
Joel Hatch, *Pres't.*
A. Chamberlin, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 12, Worcester. Meeting Saturday evening in Hall over Store, No. 51 Main st.
Charles E. Staples, *Pres't.*
Charles H. Fitch, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 13, Holliston. Meeting Tuesday evening, at Store, basement room of E. H. Warren's shop.
John R. Goodwin, *Pres't.*
A. B. Warfield, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 14, Springfield. Meeting for business on the 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month; for discussion every Wednesday evening, in room attached to Store, Wilcox's building, near R. R. depot, on Main street.
William B. Hastings, *Pres't.*
Chauncy Sanderson, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 15, North Chelmsford. Meeting Monday evening, at Store on Merrimack st.
J. B Pierce, *Pres.t*
B W. Dexter, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 16, Lowell. Meeting 1st and 3d Saturday evening of each month, Committee Room of St. Paul's Church, Hurd st. Store on South st.
F. Rodliff, *Pres't.*
O. Pierce, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 17, Lawrence. No Report.

DIVISION No. 18, Hopkinton. Meeting and Store, Haydn Row.
T. Leonard, *Pres't.*
Reuben Smith, *Rec Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 19, Stoneham. Meeting, Town Hall.
James W. Hurd, *Pres't.*
H. N. Wyeth, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 20, Boston. Meeting Tuesday evening in Suffolk Hall, corner of Canton and Suffolk st. Store on Suffolk st.
Chas. H. de Rochemont, *Pres't.*
Charles F. Classen, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 21, Cambridgeport. Meeting Friday evening, at Store, Hovey's Block, Main st.
Randall Taylor, *Pres't.*
J. N. Bang, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 22, Charlestown. No report.

DIVISION No. 23, Sandwich. Meeting Monday evening, in Store-room, Town Hall building.
Francis Kern, *Pres't.*
James E. Ingraham, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 24, Salem. Meeting Wednesday evening, No. 56 Washington st. Store on same street.
Moses Eastman, *Pres't.*
Stephen Tuttle, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 25, Lynn. Meeting Wednesday and Saturday evenings, at Store, Chestnut st.
Shadrac Ramsdell, *Pres't.*
Samuel Collins, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 26, Winoski Falls, Vt. Meeting Saturday evening, at Store, on Barlow st.
Moses Marshall, *Pres't*
J. G. White, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 27, Andover, Frye village. Meeting Monday evening, at Store.
Jonas Lovering, *Pres't.*
James Hector, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 28, Lynn. Meeting Monday and Thursday evenings, at Store, Chestnut st.
Wm. P. White, *Pres't.*
Thomas Collyer, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 29, Concord, N. H. Meeting Wednesday evening, Athenian Hall, Main st. Store on Main st., opposite Phenix Hotel.
William Carr, *Pres't*
Cyrus Peabody, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 30, Lynn. Meeting and Store not reported.
William F. Parker, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 31, Woburn. Meeting Tuesday evening, at Wade's Hall. Store 80 rods north of Woburn centre.
Thomas Doliver, *Pres't*
J. W. Taylor, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 32, Bangor, Me. Store, No. 16 Central st.
John Stevens, *Pres't.*
Samuel Darling, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 33, Providence, R. I. Meeting Tuesday evening, at Store, No. 330 North Main st.
Welcome Angell, *Pres't.*
W. J. Waterman, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 34, East Boston. Meeting Tuesday evening. Store, south side of Maverick square.
Jesse Tuttle, *Pres't.*
William Thompson, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 35, Lynn. Meeting, 1st Monday evening of each month, at room over No. 57 South Common st. Store, No. 66 North Common st.
Aaron Lummus, *Pres't.*
Joseph M. Rowell, *Rec. Sec'y*

DIVISION No. 36, Randolph. Meeting Wednesday evening, at Store, in Silas Alden's Building.
E. A. Allen, *Pres't.*
Darius Payne, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 37, South Andover. Meeting Tuesday evening, at Rechabite Hall. Store on Main st., opposite Andover Bank.
Benjamin F. Wardwell, *Pres't.*
Oscar G. Ingalls, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 38, West Medway. Meeting Tuesday evening, in room adjoining Store.
A. C. Grant, *Pres't.*
E. G. Ware, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 39, East Stoughton. Meeting Tuesday evening, in Hall over the Store.
Charles A. French, *Pres't.*
James Humphrey, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 40, Roxbury. Meeting 2d and 4th Friday each month, at the Store, corner of Washington st. and Suffolk place
Joseph B. Young, *Pres't.*
True Russell, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 41, Stoughton. Meeting Saturday evening, at Town Hall. Store at Stoughton Centre.
Jedediah Adams, *Pres't.*
James Capen, 2d, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 42, Worcester. Meeting Wednesday evening, at Store, Newton's Block, No. 3 Front st.
Calvin Newton, *Pres't.*
W. T. Hildrup, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 43 East Randolph, Mass.
Giddion Howard, *Pres't,*
Thomas West, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 44, Manchester, N. H.
James A Grigg, *Pres't,*
Lyman P. Batchelder, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 45, Providence, R. I.
Jared W. Scovell, *Pres't,*
Alva M. Stetson, *Rec. Sec'y.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ESSEX COUNTY FEMALE HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY OFFICE, at No. 210 Merrimac Street, (King's Block.)

H. I. STONE, *Agent.*

TO THE W. M. P. U.

MERRIAM'S CHEMICAL OLIVE SOAP.

I HAVE received and shall continue to receive and keep constantly on hand a supply of this premium soap, which I warrant genuine, and can confidently recommend as being the best and cheapest article for family use that has ever been offered to the public.

It is superior to Castile, for stable-keeper's and manufacturer's use.

F. S. CABOT,
No. 29 India Street, Boston.

ALBERT. J. WRIGHT,
PRINTING OFFICE,
No. 3 Water St. Boston.

Books, Circulars, Handbills, &c., Printed quick and cheap. mar17tf

OPERATIONS ON TEETH.
PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT,
AT
PATTEN & HINE'S
DENTAL SURGERY ROOMS,

No. 2 Albany Street, (opposite the United States Hotel) Boston.

Messrs Patten and Hine beg leave to inform the Public, that their Charges for Dental Operations, both surgical and mechanical, are full fifty per cent. less than are exacted elsewhere, and they warrant every operation to be equal, if not superior, to those performed at double the cost.

Those in want of the services of a Dentist, will find it to their advantage to call as above.

REFERENCES.
Dr. Stevens, Dr. Jackson,
Dr. Davenport, Dr. Chapman,
Dr. Hawes, Dr. Wilson,
Dr. Jones.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. F. MORRILL

Is happy once more to make his annual acknowledgements to the public for the generous confidence heretofore reposed in him as a Physician, and for the unusual patronage he has received during the last twelve months. If pecuniary remuneration were the *only* reward to be received for administering relief to the afflicted and distressed invalid, there would be far less motive to practice the healing art—but fortunately for the bodily afflicted portion of humanity, this is not universally the case. To the accomplished and well-disposed physician, there is a deep, heart-felt satisfaction arising from the performance of deeds of healing human flesh, and relieving pain, which can never arise from mere acquirement. Yet while he acknowledges his satisfaction for past pecuniary favors, he has to acknowledge the still higher gratification that he has sufficient reason to believe that he has been the source from which has flown much relief to the distressed and declining invalid. Repeated written communications, as well as oral statements, continue to flow in from every section of our own country, and also from the Canadas, testifying to the efficacy and relieving properties of his medicines, whither they have often been sent after consultation by letters. He asks for no other *recommendation* than the consciousness of his affording relief to the thousands whose unfortunate want of a judicious education, and whose sad ignorance of the precious laws of their physical constitution, have so often plunged them into the depths of human suffering. Feeling, as he does, the importance and usefulness of his calling, with full confidence in the efficacy and salutary effects of his medicines, he would still say, come and I will relieve you.

"A WORD TO THE WISE," To those who have been treated medically by Dr. M, he deems it unnecessary to offer any word of *caution;* but to those who may know him not, and who are seeking relief from diseases of any name or nature, but particularly those of a secret or private character, he would say be cautious as to where you make your first call. When you are informed that Dr. Morrill is the only *advertizing* physician of any reputation in Lowell, you will no doubt govern yourselves accordingly. He would not make this assertion did he not know that his own community were aware of its *truth.* If those there are who can obtain a *professional* fame, irrespective of the means by which it is obtained, it may truly be said that such enjoyments are not to be envied; but for one

"Give me an HONEST fame, or give me none."

N. B. DR. MORRILL has moved his new office, from MIDDLESEX STREET, to MIDDLE STREET, on the spot heretofore known as No. 9, opposite the Post Office. His office hereafter will be known as No. 11 Middle st., opposite the Post Office, where he can be consulted as usual. His Female Monthly Drops and Pills, are a certain remedy for all Suppressions, Irregularities, &c. and can be obtained either at his Office or at his residence on Middlesex st., near the New Depot.) A perfect cure warranted in all cases of veneral disease, and those of a delicate nature, and the strictest discretion observed. Office open at all hours of the day and evening.

P. S. DR. MORRILL has no connection with any advertizing Doctor, nor never had.

LOWELL, Jan. 1848. tf

WM. D. VINALL.
SURGEON DENTIST,
☞ Office 21 Central Street, ☜

Where he continues to perform all operations on the TEETH both for their beauty and their preservation. Particular attention paid to cleansing and filling carious teeth with gold or any approved substance now in use, and thereby arresting the progress of decay, and rendering them useful for many years.

MINERAL TEETH inserted on gold plate or pivot, from a single tooth to a whole set. These are inserted as circumstances may require. Another very important branch of Dental Science, consists in supplying upper sets of teeth on the principle of atmospheric pressure, without springs.

☞ Teeth cleansed, extracted, &c. Terms moderate. All operations warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

N. B. He would farther say, that the most aggravated pain from decayed teeth, can in most cases be speedily relieved and the tooth saved.

THE NATIONAL ERA.
WASHINGTON CITY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

D P. NOBLE, PUBLISHER.

The leading purpose of this journal is, the discussion of the question of Slavery, and the advocacy of the main principles of the Liberty Party. Due attention is given to Social and Political Questions of general importance; nor are the interests of a Pure Literature overlooked.

It aims to preserve a faithful record of important events; of inventions or discoveries affecting the progress of Society; of public documents of permanent value; and, during the sessions of Congress, to present such reports of its proceedings, as will convey a correct idea, not only of its action, but of its spirit and policy. The debates on the exciting subjects of Slavery and the Mexican War, expected to arise in the next Congress, will occupy a large share of its columns.

Arrangements have been made for extending and enriching its already valuable Department of Home and Foreign Correspondence.

It is printed on a mammoth sheet, of the finest quality, in the best style, at $2 a year, *payable in advance.*

The generous spirit in which the *Era* has been welcomed by the Public Press, and the very liberal patronage it has received during this, the first year of its existence, encourages us to hope for large accessions to our subscription list.

It is desirable that subscriptions be forwarded without delay, so that they may be entered before the approaching Congress.

All communications addressed to

L. P. MOBLE,
Publisher of the National Era, Washington, D. C.

NEW BOOKS.

A Collection of the Writings of Nathaniel P. Rogers. Price $1,00.

Facts for the People, showing the relations of the United States to Slavery, embracing a History of the Mexican War, its origin and objects. Compiled from official and other authentic documents, by Loring Moody. Price, 20 cents.

The Church as it is; or the Forlorn Hope of Slavery, by Parker Pillsbury. Second Edition, revised and improved, 15 cents.

Unconstitutionality of Slavery, Part 1st and 2d, by Lysander Spooner, 50 cents.

Historical and Critical Lectures on the Bible, by John Prince, Pastor of 2d Universalist Church in Danvers, $1,00.

Water Cure Manual, by Joel Shew, M. D., 50 cents.

For sale by BELA MARSH,
Oct8. 3mos. No. 25 CORNHILL, Boston.

JONATHAN LADD,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Commissioner for the State of Vermont.
OFFICE—Spaulding's Building, (next North of the American House,) Central street, Lowell, Ms.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE LIBRARY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

This Periodical is established to promote the great cause of SOCIAL PROGRESS and HUMAN ELEVATION. The character of its discussions to this end will be two-fold—Doctrinal and Practical.

First, in the sphere of pure Doctrine, it will treat of, and endeavor to elucidate the *Philosophy of Science,* or what may properly be termed SOCIAL SCIENCE. This new Science comprehends *the Natural Laws and Principles of Social Organization,* a knowledge of which is essentially necessary to the realization of a wise and beneficent reform of Human Society, and to enlightened Progress. Under this head will also be considered the Nature of Man, his Passions and his Destiny.

Second, in the Practical sphere, the Library of Social Science will advocate *thorough measures of Reform,*—that is, organic reforms in our Political, Industrial and Social Institutions; which reforms imply an entire REORGANIZATION OF SOCIETY. The measures proposed, while profoundly radical, will, however, be truly conservative; not revolutionary and destructive, but pacific and constructive in their policy and principles, promoting the interests of all classes of society, and securing the universal elevation and happiness of mankind. A number of valuable practical and economical arrangements will be explained and recommended, which may be adopted in present society. The discussions of a practical nature will also embrace such questions as the Organization of Labor;—Free Trade;—Free Competition;—the extended application and monopoly of Machinery;—the Industrial Rights of Man;—the relations of Capital and Labor;—the *compound* Protection of Industry, or protection to the Laborer as well as the Capitalist;—the true theory of Property, and Division of Profits;—an equitable system of Commerce; and many other important social questions.

The Library of Social Science will be divided into two Departments. In one department the subjects before referred to will be treated; and in it will also be presented a summary review of the great reforms now agitated in France, Germany, England and the United States, which are the principal theatres of the progressive movement of this age. The other department will be devoted to the publication in English of the works of CHARLES FOURIER.

The doctrines of Association have been before the American public for several years, through the writings and lectures of their advocates, but, except in a few partial translations, the writings of the great discoverer and founder of Social Science, have remained unknown. Consequently there is much misunderstanding, aggravated by the most flagrant falsification, of the character of Fourier's discoveries, and the value of his claims to consideration as Teacher, on the vital question of Social Reform:—a misunderstanding which, in many minds, has settled into a deep-rooted prejudice, distrust and aversion. It is therefore due to the public, and to Fourier himself, that a complete and faithful exposition of his doctrines should be made in his own words. The translations will be made with the utmost care, and will be accompanied with notes and explanations which will assist the comprehension of the more difficult parts of the doctrine.

The Library of Social Science addresses itself especially to those who are seeking for *positive principles* as guides in the solution of the great question of this age, the question of Social Progress and Human Improvement.

This Magazine will be published on the 15th of each month, and will be printed in large and handsome type, on fine paper. The first number will be issued in January, 1848.

Terms,—$2 per annum; $1, six months, payable in advance. Single copies twenty-five cents.

ALBERT BRISBANE and OSBORNE MACDANIEL, Editors, to whom all subscriptions are to be addressed, at the office of the Magazine, No. 30 Ann street, New York.

GENERAL AGENTS.

New York,—Burgess Stringer & Co., W. H. Graham, Tribune Building.
Boston,—Crosby & Nichols, 111 Washington street., Chronotype Office, 15 State street.
Providence,—P. W. Ferris.
Cincinnati,—John B. Russell.
Baltimore,—Howard Meeks.
Philadelphia,—Zeiber & Co

MUFFS. The LADIES are well aware that N. PACKARD, 90 Merrimack St., sold MUFFS and FURRS *one third cheaper* last season, than any one else in the city. I would give notice that I have the most splendid assortment of Muffs and Furs that were ever offered for sale in Lowell, and will sell them One-Third Cheaper than they can be found elsewhere.

P. S. Ladies from the Country, in pursuit of FURS, will do well to look for No. 90 Merrimack St. where they can buy Good Muffs for *One Dollar and Fifty cents* a piece. oct19

Lowell, Oct. 19, 1847.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

WAGER & DATER'S air-tight Cooking Stoves, with a general assortment of both new and old Copper and Iron PUMPS, Soap Stones, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, &c. Cash paid for Rags, Copper, Brass, Rubber, Old Iron, &c. &c.

Setting and repairing Pumps, and all kinds of Job Work done at short notice, by

I. W. & D. BANGS.
2tf opposite the Washington House, Lowell.

AMBROSE LAWRENCE.
DENTIST.
OFFICE, [established Oct. 1, 1839] No. 27 Merrimack st., second door east of the Museum—Lowell.

THE NEW ERA OF INDUSTRY.

[From the Dublin University Magazine.]

SUMMER LONGINGS.

Las mananas floridas
De Abril y Mayo.—CALDERON.

Ah! my heart is weary waiting—
Waiting for the May;
Waiting for the pleasant rambles,
Where the fragrant hawthorn brambles,
With the woodbine alternating,
Scent the dewy way.
Ah! my heart is weary waiting—
Waiting for the May.

Ah! my heart is sick and longing,
Longing for the May—
Longing to escape from study,
To the young face fair and ruddy,
And the thousand charms belonging
To the summer's day;
Ah! my heart is sick with longing,
Longing for the May.

Ah! my heart is sore with sighing,
Sighing for the May—
Sighing for the sure returning,
When the summer beams are burning,
Hopes and flowers that dead or dying,
All the winter lay.
Ah! my heart is sore with sighing,
Sighing for the May.

Ah! my heart is pained with throbbing,
Throbbing for the May—
Throbbing for the sea-side billows,
Or the water-wooing willows;
Where in laughing and in sobbing
Glide the streams away.
Ah! my heart, my heart is throbbing,
Throbbing for the May.

Waiting sad, dejected, weary,
Waiting for the May—
Spring goes by with wasted warnings—
Moon-lit evenings, sun-bright mornings—
Summer comes, yet dark and dreary
Life still ebbs away—
Man is ever weary, weary,
Waiting for the May.

D. F. M. C.

THE MODEL HUSBAND.—He walks out with his wife on a week-day, and is not afraid of a milliner's shop. He even has "change" when asked for it, and never alludes to it afterwards. He is not above carrying a large brown paper parcel, or a cotton umbrella, or the clogs, or even holding the baby in his lap in the omnibus. He runs on first, to knock at the door, when it is raining. He goes outside if the cab is full. He goes to bed first in cold weather. He will get up in the middle of the night to rock the cradle, or answer the door-bell. He allows the mother-in-law to stop in the house. He takes wine with her, and lets her breakfast in her own room. He eats cold meat without a murmur, or pickles, and is indifferent about pies and pudding. The cheese is never too strong, or the beer too small, or the tea too weak for him. He believes in hysterics, and is melted instantly with a tear. He patches up a quarrel with a velvet gown, and drives away the sulks with a trip to Epsom, or a gig in the Park on Sunday. He goes to church regularly, and takes his wife to the opera once a year. He pays for her losses at cards, and gives her all his winnings. He never flies out about his buttons, or brings home friends to supper. His clothes never smell of tobacco. He respects the curtains, and never smokes in the house. He carves, but never secretes for himself "the brown." He respects the fiction of his wife's age, and would as soon burn his fingers as touch the bright poker. He never invades the kitchen, and would no more think of blowing up any of the servants than of ordering the dinner, or having the tray brought up after eleven. He is innocent of a latch-key. He lets the family go out of town once every year, whilst he remains at home with one knife and fork, sits on a brown holland chair, sleeps on a curtainless bed, and has a charwoman to wait on him. He goes down on the Saturday, and comes up on the Monday, taking with him the clean linen, and bringing back the dirty clothes. He checks the washing bills. He pays the housekeeping money without a suspicion, and shuts his eye to the "sundries." He is very easy and affectionate, keeping the wedding anniversary punctually; never complaining if the dinner is not ready; making the breakfast himself if no one is down; letting his wife waltz, and drink porter before company. He runs all her errands, pays all her bills, and cries like a child at her death.—*Punch.*

NEW PROFESSION IN PARIS.—Upon a brass door-plate, in the Rue de Lancry, in Paris, is inscribed, "Ambrose Fortin, Fourteenth." Upon the common superstition that thirteen is an unlucky number at table, this gentleman has founded the profession of dining out—holding himself ready, at his lodgings, from six o'clock till eight, in full dress and appetite, to receive any summons and fill a vacancy at any table. His fitness for his profession consists, moreover, in unsuspected morals, and complete acquaintance with the topics of the day. He passes his mornings in collecting the political hearsays, the private scandal, the bon mots, and the rumors of forthcoming gaieties. He begins to converse whenever looked at by his host, and ceases and eats whenever the attention is withdrawn, or when a real guest has any thing to say.

For this ready supply of a very common necessity to dinner-givers he makes no charge, as he unites with his profession that of wine recommender, and is paid handsome sums by different owners of vineyards for speaking his mind as to the wines he finds on the different tables to which he thus has professional access. There are five well known professed quatorziemes (fourteenths) in Paris, and as it is estimated that there are five hundred houses in that city where dinner parties are given, the fatal number of "thirteen" happens often enough to give full employment to these. It is supposed, indeed, that the profession will be largely increased before the publication of the next census of trades in the almanac. Monsieur Fortin is described as a very handsome young man, of dignified manners and unstaggerable self-possession, an ornament to any table, and claiming no subsequent acquaintance, unless by the expressed wish of his employer.—*English paper.*

A LONDON PRINTING OFFICE IN THE MORNING.—By eight o'clock the whole body have arrived. Many in their costume resemble common laborers, others are better clad, several are very well dressed, but all bear in their countenances the appearance of men of considerable intelligence and education. They have scarcely assumed their respective stations, when blue mugs, containing each a pint or half a pint of tea or coffee; and attended either by a smoking hot roll stuffed with yellow butter, or by a couple of slices of bread and butter, enter the hall. The little girls, who with well-combed hair and clean shining faces bring these refreshments, carry them to those who have not breakfasted at home. Before the empty mugs have vanished, a boy enters the hall at a fast walk with a large bundle under his arm—of morning newspapers; this intellectual luxury the compositors, by a friendly subscription, allow themselves to enjoy. From their connection with the different presses, they manage to obtain the very earliest copies, and thus the news of the day is known to them—the leading articles of the different papers are criticised, applauded, or condemned—an hour or two before the great statesmen of the country have received the observations, the castigation, or the intelligence they contain. One would think that compositors would be as sick of reading as a grocer's boy is of treacle; but that this is not the case is proved by the fact, that they not only willingly pay for these newspapers, but often indemnify one of their own community for giving up his time in order to sit in the middle of the hall on a high stool and read the news aloud to them while they are laboring at their work; they will, moreover, even pay him to read to them any new book which they consider to contain interesting information! It of course requires very great command of the mind to be able to give attention to what is read from one book, while men are intently employed in the creation of another. The apprentices and inferior workmen cannot attempt to do this, but the greater number, astonishing as it may sound, can listen without injury to their avocation. Very shortly after eight o'clock the whole body are at their work, at which it may be observed they patiently continue, with only an hour's interval, until eight o'clock at night.—*Quarterly Review.*

A NEW BEDFORD JOKER.—A correspondent writes as follows:—One of our most respectable citizens, the cashier of the M—— Bank, was latterly "done" by an eminent member of the Bristol bar, whose note "laid over." Calling at the bank, next day after "grace," he presented a check received from one of his clients, for which he wished to draw the cash. The gentlemanly cashier immediately paid the same, and remarked to his learned friend about "that note." Mr. C. made no reply, apparently not understanding the cashier as addressing him, pocketed his cash and was walking out. Thinking Mr. C. might not have heard him, the cashier called in a louder tone, "Mr. C., I said your note laid over yesterday." Turning round with an air of surprise, he replied, "Well, let it lay, nobody will steal it."—*Spirit of the Times.*

DISMISS THAT HOG.—Judge Dooly, of Georgia, was remarkable for his wit, as well as for other talents. At one place where he attended court, he was not well pleased with his entertainment at the tavern. On the first day of his arrival, a hog—under the name of pig—had been cooked whole and laid on the table. No person attacked it. It was brought the next day, and the next, and treated with the same respect, and it was on the table on the day the court adjourned. As the party finished dinner, Judge Dooly rose from the table, and in a solemn manner addressed the clerk: "Mr. Clerk," said he, "dismiss that hog upon his own recognizance until the first day of next court. He has attended so faithfully during the present term, that I can't think it will be necessary to take any security."

A Spanish poet celebrating the black eyes of his mistress, declares, in the quaint style of his age, that they were in mourning for the murders they had committed.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BURT & WATERMAN,
TREMONT TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
110 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Transient Board, $1,25 per day.
MILES C. BURT. H. WATERMAN, JR.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

THE SUBSCRIBER, No 65, corner of Merrimack and John st., is weekly receiving from importers, both in New York and Boston, a new and beautiful assortment of Millinary Goods, as ever were offered in this city, and as cheap as can be found any where else
J. T. ADAMS.
Lowell, Sept. 28, 1846. n25

FOUNTAIN HOUSE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken the
FOUNTAIN HOUSE:
(*Formerly kept by A. W. Rockwood, Esq.,*)
CORNER OF BEACH STREET AND HARRISON AVENUE,
and is prepared to receive Permanent and Transient Boarders. The location is one of the most pleasant and convenient in the city; it is in the immediate vicinity of the the Boston and Worcester, and Western Railroad Depots, and but a short distance from the Boston and Providence and Old Colony Depots.

About twenty rooms have recently been added to the house, and newly furnished, and the whole thoroughly repaired. The construction of the house is such, and his acquaintance with the markets so extensive, that he is enabled to accommodate Boarders at unusually low prices, and every effort will be made to render it a neat, quiet, and desirable resting place for the traveller.
aug16 H. HAMLIN.

BOOT, SHOE, AND CLOTHING WARE HOUSE,
No. 2 Jackson Street, Jennis Block.
WILLARD RUSSELL & WILLIAM HAYWARD,
Dealers in
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and clothing of all descriptions. Also, Umbrellas, Parasolettes, and Parasols.
LAWRENCE, Sept. 10, 1847.

INTERESTING TO MECHANICS.

The cheapest and best scientific paper in the United States, is the new paper entitled the
"SCIENTIFIC MECHANIC,"
"*Inventor's Advocate, Patent Office Reporter, and Expositor of Arts and Trades.*"

Published by RUFUS PORTER, (formerly editor and publisher of the "New York Mechanic," and the "Scientific American,") at the Sun Buildings, No 128 Fulton Street, New York.

Each number of this paper contains from THREE to FIVE ENGRAVINGS, most of them ORIGINAL and WELL EXECUTED, illustrative of NEW INVENTIONS, SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES, ELEGANT DESIGNS, and NATURAL CURIOSITIES—also general notices of the progress of MECHANICAL and other SCIENTIFIC IMPROVEMENTS—AMERICAN and FOREIGN INVENTIONS—catalogues of AMERICAN PATENTS—original SCIENTIFIC ESSAYS, illustrating the sciences of MECHANICS, CHEMISTRY, ELECTRO-MAGNETISM and MAGNETO-ELECTRICITY:—CURIOUS PHILOSOPHICAL EXPERIMENTS, and valuable instruction in various ARTS and TRADES,—notices of the most interesting passing events, religious intelligence, Poetry, &c. This paper is especially entitled to the patronage of mechanics and manufacturers; and farmers will derive much advantage from its instruction in various mechanical trades. As a family newspaper, it will convey more useful intelligence to children and young people than five times its cost in school instruction; and on the principle of economy, it may be argued that every copy, if well preserved, will command more than the original cost, at the end of the year. Published weekly for *one dollar* per annum persingle copy; five copies to one address for four dollars.

THE PUBLIC CONTRACT SYSTEM.—Among the nefarious methods of getting [illegible]

SIXTH VOLUME.

In presenting to the public the Sixth Volume of the Harbinger, the Editors would give a brief statement of its proposed character and aims.

The Harbinger, from its commencement, has been the [illegible] of a Social Reform which shall embrace [illegible] bolical features as they can be seen in the co[...] struction of Rail-roads and Public Works, an[...] would especially invite the respectable Stoc[...] elevation of the working classes, by the introduction of a natural, efficient, and attractive system of industry, with the widest development of Art and universal, spiritual culture,—and which shall destroy the fruitful sources of antagonism, oppression, and inhumanity which now exist in the relations of men, by the establishment of such organic arrangements as will necessarily produce a comprehensive and harmonious unity.

The principles of Social Science, discovered and illustrated by the immortal genius of CHARLES FOURIER, have always occupied a conspicuous place in the expositions of the Harbinger, and will continue to be set forth and maintained, with the earnestness which their vast importance demands, but without intemperate zeal or sectarian exclusiveness.

The Harbinger will discuss all questions relating to the progress of society, the past history of the race, the present aspects of civilization, the great humanitary reforms of the day, and the political movements of Europe and America, in the light of Associative Science; but with a sincere and fraternal recognition of all elements of truth, goodness and beauty, in whatever institution or doctrine it may be called on to consider.

In conducting the Harbinger, for the future, the Editors intend to relieve it of the abstract character which to a certain degree it has hitherto borne, and to give a much larger space to General Topics, to the News of the Day, and to comments on Passing Events. They are in possession of great facilities for presenting copious and authentic summaries of domestic and foreign intelligence, which they will not fail to use with all their industry and vigilence. While they maintain an independent position with regard to our leading political parties, they do not mean to abstain from the freest criticism of their movements. Great attention will be paid to the selections, which must compose no small portion of every well-conducted weekly newspaper, so that the readers of the Harbinger will always find in its columns an entertaining, instructive and varied miscellany, in addition to the topics which give it its distinctive character.

In short, the Editors design to spare no pains to make the Harbinger an attractive and valuable Journal to all classes of readers,—to give it access to circles beyond the sphere of its immediate sympathies,—and to command the approval of the public and an extensive circulation, by the various interest of its contents, and the energy and zeal which are devoted to its management.

The present volume of the Harbinger appears in a greatly improved form, and with one half more matter than has heretofore been given. No expense has been spared to make it in all respects worthy of the position at which it aims. It is furnished to subscribers at the same low price which has made it one of the cheapest papers in this country; and in this respect, under the present arrangements, it is probably not surpassed by any weekly journal.

The Editors rely for the liberal support of their enterprise on all the old friends to whom the Harbinger has become as necessary as their daily bread, and on any new ones who now form an acquaintance with it for the first time.

We request our friends, and the friends of a free and independent press, every where to promote the circulation of our paper. Give the Harbinger a fair trial and if it does not perform more than it promises, we will not complain of desertion or neglect.

The Harbinger is published every Saturday Morning, at No. 9 Spruce St., New York, and at 111 Washington St., Boston.

It is edited by PARKE GODWIN, New York, assisted by CHARLES A. DANA and GEORGE RIPLEY, in New York, and by WILLIAM H. CHANNING and JOHN S. DWIGHT, in Boston.

TERMS.
(*Invariably in Advance.*)

For one year,	$2,00
For six months,	1,00
Six copies for one year to the same address,	10,00
Ten copies for one year to the same address,	15,00

☞ Address all communications, and all subscriptions and letters on business to "THE EDITORS OF THE HARBINGER, 9 Spruce St., New York."

VALUABLE BOOKS.
FOR SALE BY BELA MARSH,
No. 25 Cornhill, Boston.

Facts for the People, showing the relation of the United States to Slavery, &c., by Loring Moody,	20
The Unconstitutionality of Slavery, by L. N. Spooner,	25
Poverty, its illegal causes and legal cure, by Lysander Spooner,	25
Marriage, its history, ceremonies, and philosophy, by L. N. Fowler,	37 1-2
Physiology for Schools and Families, by Mrs. L. N. Fowler,	25
Phrenology for Schools and Families, by Mrs. L. N. Fowler,	50
Phrenology, proved, illustrated and applied, by O. S. Fowler,	$1.00
Physiology, Animal and Mental, by O. S. Fowler,	50
Hereditary Descent, by O. S. Fowler,	50
Love and Parentage, by O. S. Fowler,	25
Fascination, or the Philosophy of Charming,	40
Woman, her Education and influence, by Mrs. H. Reid,	40
Philosophy of Mesmerism, by J. B. Dods,	12
Fowler's Phrenological Almanac, per Doz.	50
Fowler's Phrenological Journal, per annum,	$1.00
Dr. Eugene Becklard's Physiological Mysteries and Revelations,	25
The Bustle, a Philosophical and Moral Poem,	25
Facts for Young Men on the subject of Masturbation,	12 1-2
Facts for Young Women, on the same,	12 1-2
Water Cure Manual, by Joel shew, M. D.,	50
Christian Non-resistance, Illustrated and Defended, by A. Ballou,	38
Discourse of Religion, by Theodore Parker,	$1.25
Parker's Sermons of the Dangerous Classes, Merchants, &c., each,	12
The Church as it is, by P. Pillsbury,	15
Lectures on the Bible, by J. Prince,	$1,00
Dr. Alcott's Young Wife, Husband, Mother, and Housekeeper, each,	75

July24 tf

WALTER BURNHAM, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE—133 Merrimack, opposite Kirk street,
Lowell, Mass.
9t

MEDICATED
VAPOR BATH ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 12 Franklin Street, Boston.
UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF DR. M. M. MILES.

THIS is the oldest institution of the kind in New England, and the success attending the treatment of various diseases, has more than met the most sanguine expectations of the superintendent, and its popularity is increasing every day. It has recently refitted, in a neat and convenient style. Patients can be furnished with medical treatment, board, and good nurses, at reasonable prices.

Ladies who may wish to enjoy the luxury of these celebrated baths, or who may require medical aid, will be waited upon by female attendants, who have been constantly engaged in the business for a series of years. Their department is entirely separated from the gentlemen's.

The Medicated Vapor Baths are among the most efficacious agents ever invenred, for removing every kind of disease; and in connection with other appropriate medicines, and medical treatment, they will effect a permanent cure in all cases, within the reach of human skill, and have proved a remedy in hundreds of cases, when every thing else has failed.

These baths do not resemble the system of steaming practiced by Samuel Thomson and his followers.

They are highly recommended by some of the best physicians in this country and in Europe. Persons can take them under the advice of their own Physicians, and rely upon their directions being strictly followed.

Reference can be given to some of the most eminent Physicians in the city; also to many other highly respectabl individuals.

The following kinds of bath are administered every day in thd week, (Sundays excepted) from 8 o'clock in the morning till 9 in the evening.
Whitlaw's Medicated Vapor Baths.
Iodine Vapor Baths.
Plain Vapor Baths and Shower Baths.
Portable Vapor Baths constantly on shand, and for sale.

Dr. Miles can be consulted at this institution every day, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 1 P. M.
July 18—1

NEW ENGLAND
TRUSS MANUFACTORY,
Boston, Massachusetts.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER continues to manufacture all the various approved TRUSSES, at his old stand, No 305 Washington St., opposite No. 264, entrance to Temple Avenue. Also, Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapsus Uteri. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, Suspensory Bags, Knee Caps, Back Boards, Steeled shoes for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hours' notice, and made to answer oftentimes as well as new. The subscriber having worn a Truss himself 25 years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases.

Convex Spiral Trusses; Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leach; Trusses of Galvanized Metal that will not Rust, having wooden and copper pads; Read's Spiral Truss; Rundell's do.; Ralmon's ball and socket; Sherman's patent; French do.; Bateman's do. double and single; Stone's Trusses; also trusses for children, of all sizes. Dr. Fletcher's Truss, and Marsh's Truss, Dr. Hull's Truss, and Thompson's Ratchet Truss, and the Shaker's Rocking Trusses, may be had at this establishment. Whispering Tubes, and Ear Trumpets that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing. All ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in the business.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

TESTIMONIALS.

The undersigned take great pleasure in recommending to the favorable consideration of those who are unhappily afflicted with Hernia, Mr. James Frederick Foster as a skilful and competent person in the manufacture and fitting of Trusses. We have employed him, (some of us for over twenty years,) and therefore speak from a personal knowledge of his abilities. His early advantages, his long experience in the business, and the large number of individuals whom he has relieved in every variety of cases, render him, in our opinion, equal, if not superior, to any manufacturer of the article. His father, Dea. Gideon Foster, of Charlestown, was master of the poor-house in that town, for upwards of twenty years, during which period Mr. Foster availed himself of the opportunity, and made application of his Trusses to a great variety of cases, with great success; some of which were of a very complicated and distressing character.

It is well known to all who have occasion to wear Trusses, that their great excellence consists in the adaptation to the body, at the same time relieving the patient. Any ordinary mechanic may make a truss, but none but a skilful practitioner can apply it in such a manner as effectually to relieve and oftentimes radically cure the complant

Our experience has convinced us that Mr. Foster has thoroughly attained this knowledge. The certificates of Dr. J. C. Warren and other eminent surgeons, which he has shown us, fully sustain the opinion we here express.

David Dodge,	aged 75	Sam. Payson,	aged 75
Newhall Martin,	" 78	Sam. Etheridge,	" 53
James R. Turner,	" 40	Arnold Southwick	" 48
John Lock,	" 66	Uriah Tufts,	" 75

Charlestown, March, 1847. July16—1

REMOVAL.

L. GIRARDIN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, FORMERLY OF PARIS,

STILL continues to practice with as much success and even more than ever. Those wishing a speedy Cure, without extravagant Charges, will find it to their advantage to call at his office,

244 Washington street, Boston,

Dr. L. G. has for the last ten years, paid particular attention to the treatment of the following Diseases, viz: Pulmonary Consumption, Lameness, Spine and Hip Complaint, Scrofula, Fever Sores, Sore Legs, White Swelling, Cancer, Dropsey, Asthma, Diseases of the Skin, Chronic Diseases, and all kinds of deformity treated by him without the use the knife or mineral medicines. Charges moderate. In all cases communications must be Post Paid.

N. B. Dr. L. G. has no connection with any other office, and his medicines can only be obtained as above.
aug8

REMOVED TO 25 ROWE STREET,
OPPOSITE ESSEX STREET CHURCH.

DR. S. C. HEWETT is attending, as usual, to multitudes of patients, and he feels grateful to them and to the public, for their continued patronage.

To those who have never been Dr. Hewett's patients, and have not, therefore, experienced his kind an generous treatment, he will say, that no man was ever slandered professionally, as Dr. H. is, unless he had acquired great fame and profit through his unrivalled success; and therefore reduced the amount of dollars and cents, formerly received by his slanderers, which excites their and their friends' jealousy. Dr. Hewett practices in diseased and deformed Spines, Rheumatism, Paralytic Affections, Scrofula, White Swellings, and all diseases of the joints and muscles, and Bone-setting.

N. B. Dr. Hewett will visit patients at their residences, in Boston and its vicinity.

Hours for consultation, from 7 A. M. to 3 P. M. Consultations gratis. Dr. H's charges never exceeed one dollar per visit, when settled voluntarily. All in low circumstances, liberally considered. All letters must be post paid. Dr. H. has a pamphlet containing certificates of over 1000 of his important cures.
BOSTON, Aug. 7, 1847. aug8

LOWELL HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY,
BENEFITS IN SICKNESS.

Established in Lowell, will contract to insure males between the ages of 16 and 60 years—allowances of $4, $6 or $8, per week during sickness, for any term from 1 to 5 years.

(*Premiums Payable Annually.*)
ELISHA HUNTINGTON, President.
FREDERICK PARKER, Secretary.

OFFICE—*No. 76 Central street (corner of Central and Hurd streets,) LOWELL, MASS.* oct29

MERRILL & HEYWOOD,
PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.
DEALERS IN
PAPER-HANGINGS, BORDERS, BLANK BOOKS,

Blank-Books made to order, and paper ruled to pattern. *BOOK-BINDING* done with neatness and despatch. No. 23 Central street, Lowell.
JOSHUA MERRILL,
47tf C. H. HEYWOOD.

LOWELL WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT.

A NEW HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION, situated on the banks of the Merrimac, about fifteen minutes' walks from the City of Lowell, is now open for the reception of invalids.

In fitting up this establishment, the proprietor, Dr. R. DARRAH, has spared no pains or expense in making it one of the most comfortable, convenient and desirable locations, for Hydropathic treatment, now offered to the public.

The Bathing House is constructed with two entire sets of Baths, each consisting of Plunge, Shower, Douche, Hose, Fountain, Eye, Spray, Flowing, Cold or Warm; and so arranged as to be comfortable, inviting, and easy of access, by invalids, at all times, from each wing of the house, one of which is occupied by gentlemen, the other by ladies. The house is so warmed as to render it perfectly comfortable, even in the coldest weather.

The "Water Cure" has been particularly successful in the following complaints: Rheumatism, acute or chronic Gout, incipient stages of Consumption; Nervous Diseases; Dispepsia, or Indigestion, with its train of symptoms, as Headache, Constipation, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, &c.; Fevers of various forms; all cutaneous diseases; Scrofulas and Spinal Complaints; diseases peculiar to females, &c.

TERMS, for board and treatment, in this establishment, will vary from Six to Ten Dollars per week, according to the rooms occupied.

All communications addressed to the Physican, (post paid) Lowell, Mass., will receive prompt attention.
DR. R. DARRAH, Proprietor.
H FOSTER, M. D., Physician. 3m nov26

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. GIRARDIN, French Female Physician, respectfully informs the Ladies that she has removed to No. 244 Washington St. up stairs, where she continues to attend to Ladies in all kinds of diseases peculiar to females, but particularly Humors, Scrofula, Hip, and Spinal diseases, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Cancers, and Ulcers. Mrs. G. is very successful in chilcren's complaints. Office hours from 9 A. M to 5 P. M.
BOSTON, Aug. 7, 1847. aug8.

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY CHRONOTYPE,
EDITED BY ELIZUR WRIGHT.
PUBLISHED BY WHITE, POTTER & WRIGHT,
15 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

TERMS—DAILY, ONE CENT, each number. For any sum forwarded to the publisher free of expense, they will send the paper at that rate till the money is exhausted.

WEEKLY.—Two dollars a year in advance, or for any shorter time at the same rate. For five dollars three copies will be sent for one year.

This publication is made in the finest style of news paper typography. It is independent of all sects, parties, and cliques, expressing freely the views of its editor and of such correspondents as he thinks proper to admit, on all subjects of human interest.

It advocates equality of human rights, and the abolition of slavery, thorough land reform, cheap postage, abstinence from intoxicating drinks, exemption of temperance men from taxes to repair the damages of drinking, a reform in writing and spelling the English language, the abolition of capital punishment, universal and kindly toleration in religion, life and health insurance, water cure, working men's protective unions, and all other practical forms of association for mutual aid—and generally, Progress.

It also gives the news from all parts of the country in the most condensed and intelligible style.

ITS EXCHANGE LIST is already very large—so large that it will be increased only on condition that the paper requesting the exchange will keep the above Prospectus standing in its columns.

Any country paper which will keep the above in its columns, and furnish us with the most important news of its vicinity, by slip or otherwise, in advance of its regular publication, shall be supplied with the Daily Chronotype, in exchange for its weekly, and have our best thanks and due credit to boot.

THE PUBLISHERS.
Boston, Sept. 1, 1847.

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL.
AN ILLUSTRATED PERIODICAL FOR ALL CLASSES.
EDITED BY JOHN SAUNDERS.

PLAN.

Each sheet contains—
I. At least One Illustration in Wood, the full size of the Page, and engraved in the first style of the Art, from Designs (chiefly) Original, by the most eminent living Artists.
II. Original Literary Contributions by the most eminent living Writers, English and Foreign: among the latter, those of America will form the bulk.
III. The Annals of Industry and Progress; a department where the People, by their original correspondence, become themselves the Annalists, and describe their own state and wants in their own words.

OBJECTS.

THE OBJECTS OF THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL may be summed up into one word—PROGRESS.
Progress in Social Science, and especially in those departments of Social Science, which must ultimately secure to every human being the primary conditions of bodily and mental health and development—namely, a sufficiency of excellent Food and Clothing,—well warmed, well ventilated, well drained, well lighted, and cheerful Homes—Baths, Gardens and Parks—Amusements,—Leisure, Books and Schools.
Progress in Freedom, both for body and mind; from the Slaveholders, the Oppressors, and the Bigoted of all countries.
Progress in Temperance, Peace, and Universal Brotherhood.
Progress in Literature, Science and Art, through all their varying and endless ramifications.
Progress in the study and observance of the beneficent laws of Nature.
Progress, in a word, in all that can make man happy and noble, and bring him into a more intimate communion with the Being in whose image he is made.

MEANS.

In carrying out these objects, the Projector and Editor of the PEOPLE'S JOURNAL seeks the aid of the enlightened and benevolent of all classes, sects, and parties. Agreeing to differ where difference must exist, how many and how mighty are the questions on which all may co-operate for the common good!

Crosby and Nichols, 111 Washington St., Boston, Publishing Agents for New England.

PROSPECTUS OF
THE NEW ERA OF INDUSTRY,
AN ORGAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Devoted to the Elevation and Improvement of the Industrial Classes and the Final and Permanent Emancipation of Labor from its present suicidal, competing and depressive Tendencies.

In consequence of a deep felt regard for the present and future well-being of our fellow laborers, and relying upon the support of the friends of Industrial and Social Reform, throughout the country, the undersigned propose to assume the publication of *The New Era of Industry.*

The paper is to be conducted as heretofore upon strictly *Independent Principles*, opposing all prominent evils, social political or ecclesiastical, with that spirit which knows no fear or favor while in the path of duty, and advocating all cardinal truths with perseverence and sincerity of purpose.

In our labors we ask and expect the co-operation and sympathy of the true friends to the Race—the honest Philosopher and Statesman, the untrammeled and devoted Teacher, the hardy Farmer, the Mechanic and Artizan—and last, but not least, the toiling Operative at the Loom or Spindle.

Particular attention will be given to the subject of the WORKINGMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION, and other co-operative and guarantee movements.

In addition to its leading objects, the *New Era* will contain Tales, Poetry and Miscellaneous Reading of an interesting and instructive character, together with a summary of News, Domestic and Foreign.

TERMS.

Single Copies, per year,				$1 50
Six	"	"	"	7 00
Ten	"	"	"	11 00
Twenty	"	"	"	20 00

N. B. To ensure the advantages extended above to clubs, the whole number must begin at the same time and all be sent to one address, without the names being written on the papers.

All communications for the business or editorial department of this paper, should be addressed (POST PAID) to "The New Era of Industry, BOSTON."

Subscribers wishing to continue or persons becoming subscibers, will please bear in mind that our terms are *in Advance*, therefore all renewed subscriptions should be sent by or before the expiration of their payments.

Postmasters are authorized to frank letters containing notices of removals, non-receptions, discontinuations and all other Post Office business.

Advertisements of a useful and proper character, inserted on reasonable terms. JOHN ORVIS.
BOSTON, June 2, 1847.

AGENTS.

MASSACHUSETTS.	*Waltham*, Wm Richardson
East Boston, W. H. Gray	*Danvers*, Jefferson Putnam
Roxbury, J. T Bicknell.	*Lowell*, A. C. Hill.
Holliston, Daniel Newton	*Woburn*, Henry Wendell
South Boston, G W Robinson	*Cabotville*, Geo. Mills Joy
Lynn, N. W. Brown.	" L. Fairbank.
E. Bridgewater, L B Parker	NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
Chelmsford, (*Scythe factory Village*,) Robert Lord.	*Dover*, S. S. Moulton.
	Nashua, J. L. Doty.
N. Chelmsford, A. Graves	*Manchester*, C. A. Brown.
Andover, *Frye Village*, David Middleton.	RHODE ISLAND.
	Providence, Amorancy Paine
Clintonville, *Lancaster*, Sanborn Worthen.	Anti-slavery office.
	VERMONT.
South Andover, E A Russell	*Winooski Falls, and vicinity*, John R. Forrest
Methuen, S. H. Wise.	
Reading, Abel H. Reed.	CONNECTICUT.
Palmer, Peter Pride	George H. Fisher.

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURE ROOMS,
82 CENTRAL STREET,
(*Corner of Hurd Street, Lowell.*)

MINIATURES taken at these rooms in the most approved style, and in any weather, with or without colors, and gilded in the nicest manner, whether sold for a high or low price.

The Public are respectfully invited to call before obtaining Miniatures elsewhere, as the prices shall be as low as any in Lowell, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. S. H. HASTINGS.
Lowell, June 4.

TH[...]
DEVOTED[...]
VOLUME I.---[...]
THE NEW ERA OF [...]
PUBLISHED BY JOHN[...]
OFFICE, NO. 3 WATE[...]
TERMS.—Single copy, $1 50 per [...] to one address, $7—strictly in ADVAN[...] *Communications and Remittance*[...] ed, POST PAID, to THE NEW ERA O[...] Mass.

MISCELLA[...]

From "The (London) Pu[...]

THE BROTHERHOOD O[...]
AN ANTICIPAT[...]
Suggested by Beranger's "*Saint A*[...]

The wars had ceased; the weary r[...]
Their tattered flags, and sheathed t[...]
And sick of blood, the decimated w[...]
Counted its scars, its glories, and r[...]
A little whisper, raised in doubt an[...]
Made an appeal to all the suffering [...]
Form an alliance holy and [...]
And join, join hands!

Old men, left childless and disconso[...]
Widows forlorn, and maidens sorro[...]
The children loitering at the cottag[...]
The young men mournful, gazing [...]
Joined in the cry, lamenting, yet of[...]
Repeating ever: O, ye ruined land[...]
Form an alliance holy and[...]
And join, join hands!

The ploughman, singing in the ear[...]
Stopped in his task, and shuddered[...]
Through the long furrows for the [...]
Half buried skulls projecting from [...]
Bones of his brethren scattered far[...]
And sadly gazing, sighed, Unhappy[...]
Form an alliance holy and[...]
And join, join hands!

The whisper spread—it gathered a[...]
From crowd to crowd the aspiratio[...]
Distracted Europe stanched the wo[...]
Her bleeding bosom, pierced at W[...]
Her wisest sons, with voices loud a[...]
Took up the words and bore them [...]
Form an alliance holy and[...]
And join, join hands!

Why should ye drag, said they, th[...]
Of blind Ambition? Why, with s[...]
Follow the panting demi-gods of W[...]
And with your blood make runnels[...]
Long have ye suffered—long in mi[...]
Borne fire and sword and sorrow [...]
Form an alliance holy and[...]
And join, join hands!

Sheathed be the sword forever—le[...]
Be schoolboy's pastime—let your b[...]
And be the cannon's voice forever[...]
Except to celebrate the joys of pe[...]
Are ye not brothers? God, whom[...]
Is he not Father of all climes and l[...]
Form an alliance holy and[...]
And join, join hands!

The words grew oracles; from mo[...]
Rapid as light the truthful accents[...]
From the cold Norland to the sunn[...]
From East to West, they warmed [...]
The prosperous people with a sou[...]
Passed the glad watchword throu[...]
Form an alliance holy an[...]
And join, join hands!

They spread, they flew, they fruct[...]
The spear and sword hung rustin[...]
Preserved as relics of a bygone r[...]
When men went mad, and glorie[...]
Peace, the fair mother of each bo[...]
Dropped corn and wine on the pr[...]
Form an alliance holy a[...]
And join, join hands!

England forgot her deeds of battle[...]
France blushed at "glory" gained[...]
German, Italian, Spaniard, Pole, [...]
Taught Kings a lesson and were [...]
Knowledge achieved the circuit o[...]
And Love became the gospel of t[...]
When that alliance holy [...]
Had joined all hands.

THE MOO[...]

A LECTURE BY PROFES[...]

So far as we know aught c[...] mary planets, matter exists [...] three normal conditions as w[...] on the earth, namely, in the [...] and the aeriform or gaseous s[...] have, as far as we know, atm[...] discern floating about in [...] clouds clearly indicating that [...] in them matter in a liquid st[...] ference is, that their physica[...] every respect similar to that [...] There is one important excep[...] ever, which we are certain is [...] orb, and which may characte[...] ary planets. This exception [...] In the moon we find matter [...] The moon has an atmospher[...] one. There are many doubts [...] mosphere in the moon, but [...] that the phenomena which h[...] during solar eclipses, go to s[...] atmosphere. Matter in the [...] ever, does not exist on the m[...] water in this luminary, and n[...] a truth which we shall be a[...] the course of the lecture. T[...] we ascertain the absence of [...]